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GRAMMAR
AND
VOCABULARY
OF THE
BULLOM LANGUAGE.



BY THE
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GRAMMAR

OF THE

BULLOM LANGUAGE.

PART I.

OF LETTERS AND THEIR POWERS.

IN the Bullom Alphabet there are twenty-three letters, viz. a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, y. Six of these are vowels, viz. a, e, i, o, u, y.

The consonants b, d, f, k, l, m, p, q, s, t, v, and w, have the same powers as in English.

c, is used only in connection with h and k : in the former, it sounds like ch in *child* ; in the latter, it is used merely to avoid the reduplication of k.

g, is always hard, as in *gold, glad, gun*.

gb, is a very difficult pronunciation : wherefore g is oftentimes omitted by strangers, which renders the

language, or the sentence of the speaker, either entirely unintelligible, or gives quite a different meaning to what the speaker intended to say, as there are several words only distinguished by *g*: thus, *bang* signifies any thing that is bad; *gbang* signifies to-morrow;—*beng*, a board; *gbeng*, glory;—*bet*, a box; *gbet*, a ring;—*bannah*, a plantain; *gbannah*, the title of a chief;—*gborr*, or *ugborr*, a herd of sheep; *borr*, or *uborr*, a generation of people.

gh, sounds as in *ghost*.

h, commonly sounds like *h* in *hat*, *horse*, &c.; but when followed by *e*, *i*, or *v*, it seems to be a mere aspiration; it sounds very much like *h* in *hew*, *hewer*. In the following words: *hewl*, four; *uhiant*, a child, pronounced as if written *uhyant*; *hvoy*, a cloud: it is pronounced rather through the nose as it were: '*h*' denotes the preceding vowel to be short.

j. There appears to be no sound in the Bullom Language like *j* or *g* soft, as in English: *dy* may supply the place of *j*, in some measure, in the words '*dye*, to kill; '*dyo*, to eat; '*dyall*, flesh, body. But it would not be advisable to write them with *j*, as both *d* and *y* are pronounced as if the words were written, '*d-yall*, '*d-ye*, '*d-yo*. The names Jack and Jim are very common among the Bulloms; but they pronounce them Yack, Yehmy. It will be, however, necessary to introduce the letter *j* in the Bullom Alphabet, on account of the words or proper names which, by teaching them to read, will certainly occur; but as their tongues seem to be inflexible in this point, they must

be left to their own way of pronouncing it : thus Jerusalem, Jeremia, John, Judas, Jacob, must be pronounced Yerusalem, Yeremia, Yohn, Yudas, Yakob.

n, before any vowel, except *y*, sounds as in English : *na*, and ; *nēh*, not ; *nin*, people ; *no*, a person ; *hallē nume*, to extinguish.

ñ, before consonants, is a nasal sound : as, *ñfo'h*, speech, language ; *ñdērick*, benefit ; *ngunna*, this ; *nyarra*, thin, lean.

ñ, before *m*, *b*, *p*, is pronounced like *m*, thus : *ñbuntha*, a parable ; *ñpunthirr*, uproar, tumult ; *ñmo'h*, milk ; as if written *mbuntha*, *mpunthirr*, *mmoh*.

ñ is employed, further, to point out the plurals of a great many nouns : it is also the characteristic of the second person singular, in all tenses of the verbs. But as much attention must be paid to this *ñ* as to *g* before *b* ; otherwise the speaker will be liable to make a great many blunders, as there are words distinguished only by the *ñ*, thus : *chang*, to pass ; *ñchang*, teeth ; — *ñkunt*, monkey-apples ; *kunt*, the monkey-apple-tree.

ngh is a very strong nasal sound : *ngha*, they ; *nghangha*, you ; *hallē nghēll*, to endeavour ; *ñgho*, *nghom*, who, what.

r, has three different sounds. At the beginning of words it is hard, as in *rage*, *river*, *rome* : thus, *hallē ramling*, to pray, pronounced as if written *rramling* ; *rong*, verily, truly—to give it more force, the Bulloms

say, *ur'rongdong*, it is very true; *r'til*, darkness, pronounced as if written *rrtill*.

r, preceded by *t*, is very soft; it is hardly perceptible in the words, *traa*, a nest; *tre*, the article the; *trim*, time.

r, followed by *m*, sounds as in *larm*, *farm*, *harm*, &c.

sh, sounds like *sh* in *shall*,

th, sounds like *th* in *thin*, *thought*.

y, as heard in *yonder*, *young*, *year*.

z, is another letter the sound of which I have not observed in the Bullom Language; the names written with that letter must be written in the Bullom with *s*: thus, *Sakarias*, *Sabulon*, *Sebedee*, for *Zacharias*, *Zabulon*, *Zebedee*.

According to the plan adopted to write the Bullom Language, there are thirteen vowel sounds.

Letters denoting the
simple sounds.

Words containing the
simple sounds.

a	.....	as heard in	.....	father, far.
e	.....	as heard in	.....	met, get.
ë	.....	as heard in	.....	me, meet.
ē	.....	as heard in	.....	there.
i	.....	as heard in	.....	hill, fill, bit.
o	.....	as heard in	.....	not, no.
ū	.....	as heard in	.....	bull, full.
ū	.....	as heard in	.....	but, cut.

Diphthongs.	Words containing the sounds.
ay	as heard in day, way.
oa	as heard in boat, float.
oo	as heard in fool, tool.
oē	both letters are sounded in the word <i>loē</i> , as if they were two distinct syllables,
oy	as heard in boy, cloy.

o'i and *u'i* are not exactly to be considered as guttural sounds : they are formed in the back of the mouth, in a way that is rather difficult to imitate the Bulloms.

Beside the above-mentioned vowel sounds, *i* and *u* have a long sound, as in *fine*, *mule*, &c.: as, *sighno*, a palm-wine-maker ; *ngui*, oil ; *hallē nune*, to extinguish. But it is only in these two words that *i* and *u* have thus occurred to me.

y, as a vowel, occurs only at the end of some words : as, *lippy*, beautiful ; *upilly*, idleness ; *hallā sorry*, to mix ; *sofally*, an ass ; where it sounds as in the English words *beauty*, *truly*, *sorry*, &c.

PART II.

OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE ARTICLE.

THERE is but one Article in the Bullom Language, *tre*, used in various ways.

1. It always follows the substantive or noun with which it is connected; as, *kill tre*, the house; *bay tre*, the king; *langbang tre*, the man.

2. If the noun begin with *ë* or *u*, the same letter which the substantive begins with is placed between the substantive and the article: as, *ënar ë tre*, the bullock; *uhiant u tre*, the child.

3. When an adjective is joined to the noun, the adjective is preceded by the substantive, and the Article follows the adjective: as, *pok kēlēng tre*, the good man; *lungbang monēh tre*, the poor man; *kill tē bomung tre*, the large houses; *nar sē nyarra tre*, the lean oxen; *soosē bomung tre*, the large fishes.

4. The Article is placed at the end of several substantives, in a question; as, *Ngehēh neh ngha tukēh, lileh*

*ng*ha *heleh* ; *ërum* *buleing* *n'viss* *ng*ha *soosë* TRE *ah* ? Who made heaven, earth, and sea ; all the trees, beasts, and fishes ?—*m* *pal* *ë* *woa* *ng*ho *Foy* *nghang* *nyërick* 'n TRE *manah* *buleing* ? In how many days did God make all these things ? *Büyah* *ha* *Jesus* *Krist*, *umar* *ha* *Foy* *tre*, *ng*ha *manneh* *ha* *pomul* *yahmung* *ma* *chek* *no* *ayain* *trim* *buleing* : The grace of Jesus Christ, the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with you always.

CHAPTER II.

OF SUBSTANTIVES.

There are three sorts of Substantives, viz.

1. Common Substantives : such as, *pokan*, a man ; *lakan*, a woman ; *sway*, a horse ; *kill*, a house ; *rum*, a tree ; *shall*, a river.

2. Abstract Substantives, such as *hvoy*, joy ; *bong-hah*, grief ; *gbeng*, glory.

3. Proper names, as, *Sabah*, *Shackah*, *Sheelo'h*, *Robenkeh*, *Wellwell*.

4. Substantives are derived from verbs, as follows:—from *hallë son*, to dream ; *son*, a dream : from *hallë tennin*, or *tëhnin*, to consider ; *ëtëhn*, thought : from *hallë fo'h*, to speak ; *n'fo'h*, language : from *hallë toll'h*, to comfort ; *ntoll'h*, comfort, consolation ; *toll'hno*, comforter. But the greatest part of substantives

derived from verbs are, either by placing *u* before the infinitive of the verb; or by adding *no*, a person, to the infinitive: as, *hallë düi*, to steal; *ūdüt*, theft; *duino*, a thief;—*hallë gball*, to write; *ūgball*, writing; *gballno*, a writer;—*hallë gbēh*, to walk about; *ūgbēh*, walking, travelling; *gbēhno*, a traveller;—*hallë vailë*, to redeem; *ūvailë*, redemption; *vailëno*, redeemer;—*hallë bempah*, to circumcise; *ūbempah*, circumcision;—*hally kissy*, to finish; *ūkissy*, the end;—*hallë mēah*, to visit; *lēmēahn*, visiting; *meahno*, a stranger.

When substantives begin with *ë*, *ñ*, or *ū*, the accent is on the second syllable: as, *ëbòll*, before; *ënàng*, to-day; *ūkùnt*, a monkey-apple; *ñfó'h*, speech, language.

To substantives belong Gender, Number, and Case.

SECT I.—Of Gender.

There are two genders in the Bullom Language, viz. the Masculine and the Feminine: *peh*, *ngbo*, and *la*, are used to denote inanimate things, and persons unknown.

The sexes are distinguished in two different ways, viz.

1. By different words: as,

Papa'h	father	Yah	mother
langbang ...	bachelor	wantim ...	maid
traak	son	wang ...	daughter
pintrē	brother	wantim ...	sister
künkūrēh ...	cock	ēsok... ..	hen.

2. By adding the words *pokan*, male, and *lakan*, female, to the substantive; as,

no pokan man	no lakan..... wife
ënar ë pokan ... bullock	ënar ë lakan ... cow
sonlah pokan ...a lion	sónlah lakan ... lioness
purr ë pokan ... a boar.	purr ë lakan ... a sow.

The diminutives are formed by adding *pomo'h*, little ones, to the substantives: as, *ūloak ū pomo'h*, ducklings; *ësok ë pomo'h*, chickens; *ëkülūng ë pomo'h*, a kid; *lonkobēh pomo'h*, a lamb; *chinchy pomo'h*, a small plate; *messah pomo'h*, a small table. But when it is said of the size of a person or child, *toon* is used: as, *ūkiant ū toon*, a little child; *noma toon*, a small person; *langbang toon*, a little man.

The thumb and the large toe are considered as masculine: they are called *ūsūh ū pokan*, the male finger, and *ūwem ū pokan*, the male toe: all the rest are termed *ūsūh ū lakan*, and *ūwem ū lakan*, female fingers, and female toes; except the little finger and the little toe, which are distinguished by *pomo'h*.

SECT. II.—Of Number.

The Bulloms have but two Numbers, the singular and the plural. The latter is formed in five different ways, viz. by placing *ah*, *ë*, *n*, *s*, and *të* before the singular: *ah* is used only of persons, and *së* of animals.

FIRST SORT OF PLURALS.

Singular.	Plural.
pokan a man	ah pokan... men
lakan woman	ah lakan ... women
tamū boy	ah tamu ... boys
woke slave	ah woke ... slaves
gballno ... writer	ah gballno. writers
prophet ... prophet	ah prophet. prophets
pooto ... European.	ah pooto... Europeans.

SECOND SORT OF PLURALS.

Singular.	Plural.
rum..... a tree	ërum trees
bell a nut	ëbell nuts
pom a leaf	ëpom leaves
dëring a hair	ëdëring ... hairs
sentung ... a finger-nail	ësentung... finger-nails
korontah... a chain.	ëkorontah...chains.

THIRD SORT OF PLURALS.

Singular.	Plural.
tu'i a cheek	ntu'i cheeks
bannah ... a plantain	nbannah ... plantains
rontumah... a nail	nrontumah. nails
ëtamy a key	ntamy keys
ëtu'h an iron pot	ntu'h iron pots
ülüi a star	nlüi stars
messry..... a needle.	m messry... needles.

FOURTH SORT OF PLURALS.

Singular.	Plural.
ëting a baboon	sëting baboons
ëpeh an elephant	sëpeh elephants
ëkulung ... a goat	sëkulung ... goats
lonkobeh... a sheep	sëlonkobeh sheep
kill a monkey	sëkill monkeys
tumoi a dog	sëtumoi .. dogs
usu'h a finger	sësuh fingers
tuwem a toe.	sëwem toes.

FIFTH SORT OF PLURALS.

Singular.	Plural.
nen a year	tënen years
kill a house	tëkill houses
nu'i an ear	tënu'i ears
foll an eye	tëfoll eyes
turr't a town	tëturr't..... towns
gbamfah . a portmanteau.	tëgbamfah.portmanteaus.

When the article or an adjective is joined to a substantive beginning with *ë* or *u*, the same letter that begins the substantive is placed between the article and the substantive, or between the substantive and the adjective ; in which case, the article is placed behind the adjective : as, *ë buss ë bang*, bad smell ; *ugbo u bomung*, a large tiger ; *ëkulung ë pomó'h tre*, the little goats.

When the article or an adjective is joined with any substantives in the plural number, the same letter or syllable which the plural begins with, is placed between the substantive and the article or the adjective: as, *ah nin'ah ben*, old people; *ërum ë will*, lofty trees; *ntu'i nshah*, red cheeks; *sëpëh së ben*, old elephants; *tëkill të bomung*, large houses; *ah tamu ah tre*, the boys; *ërum ë tre*, the trees; *nbannah n tre*, the plantains.

But when the article or an adjective is added to a substantive in the plural number beginning with *së* or *të*; the *së* or *të* at the beginning of the words is omitted: as, *nen të ting*, two years; *kill të bomung*, large houses; *nar së nyarra*, lean oxen; *soosë bomung*, large fishes; *kulung së tre*, the goats; *foll të tre*, the eyes.

SECT. III.—Of Cases.

The nouns admit of no change of termination: to express the different connections and relations of one thing to another, the prepositions *ha*, *ko*, and *hallë* are made use of.

Singular.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>pokan</i>	a man
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>ha pokan</i>	of a man
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ko pokan</i>	to a man
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>pokan</i>	a man
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>pokan</i>	man
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>ha or hallë pokan</i> .	from a man.

As the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative, are alike, and also the Genitive and the Ablative, I shall omit the Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative cases, and make use only of the Nominative, Possessive, and Objective cases in declining nouns and pronouns.

Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	ah pokan	men
<i>Poss.</i>	ha or hoā ah pokan...	of men
<i>Obj.</i>	ko or hallē ah pokan...	to men.

Singular.

<i>Nom.</i>	ēyou	a fish
<i>Poss.</i>	ha ēyou	of a fish
<i>Obj.</i>	ko ēyou	to a fish.

Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	sēsoo	fishes
<i>Poss.</i>	ha sēsoo	of fishes
<i>Obj.</i>	ko sēsoo	to fishes.

Singular.

<i>Nom.</i>	ēyou ē tre	the fish
<i>Poss.</i>	ha ēyou ē tre	of the fish
<i>Obj.</i>	ko ēyou ē tre	to the fish.

Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	soosē trē.....	the fishes
<i>Poss.</i>	ha soosē tre	of the fishes
<i>Obj.</i>	ko soosē tre	to the fishes.

<i>Nom.</i>	soosē ē gbir	many fishes
<i>Poss.</i>	ha soosē ē gbir	of many fishes
<i>Obj.</i>	ko soosē ē gbir	to many fishes.

Singular.

<i>Nom.</i>	kill tre	the house
<i>Poss.</i>	ha kill tre	of the house
<i>Obj.</i>	ko kill tre	to the house.

Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	kill të tre.....	the houses
<i>Poss.</i>	ha kill të tre	of the houses
<i>Obj.</i>	ko kill të tre	to the houses.
<i>Nom.</i>	kill të akpilba.....	many houses
<i>Poss.</i>	ha kill të akpilba ...	of many houses
<i>Obj.</i>	ko kill të akpilba ...	to many houses.

The plurals of *ëyou*, a fish, and *kill*, a house, are *sësoo* and *tëkill*; but in connection with the article or adjective, they are declined as above. The *first*, *second*, and *third* declinations are regular: as, 1. *pokan tre*, the man; *ah pokan ah tre*, the men; *ah pokan ah keleng tre*, the good men: 2. *bell tre*, the nut; *ëbell ë tre*, the nuts; *ëbell ë kat tre*, the hard nuts: 3. *ülui tre*, the star; *ñlui ñ tre*, the stars; *ñlui ñ dinteh tre*, the bright stars: but the fourth and fifth may be considered irregular, as the *së* and *të* are not retained at the beginning of these plurals, when connected with other words in a sentence.

CHAPTER III.

OF ADJECTIVES, AND THE DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

The Adjective is not varied on account of gender, number, and case. When added to any noun in the singular number, beginning with *ē* or *ū*, the adjective receives the same vowel with which the substantive begins. When added to nouns plural, the adjective receives the same letter or syllable which the substantive plural begins with, as observed page 12.

In forming the comparative degree of an adjective, the Bulloms in general add *ul* to the positive: as, *teng*, sweet; *tengul*, sweeter: *kath*, hard; *kathul*, harder: *dees*, heavy; *deesul*, heavier.

In forming the superlative degree, *ng̃ho chang*, or *peh chang*, is made use of: as, *kath*, hard; *kathulg* harder; *ng̃ho chang kath*, it passes hard, *i. e.* hardest: *took*, hot; *tookul*, hotter; *peh chang took*, it passes heat—it is hottest. This seems to be the regular way of comparison.

The comparison of Adjectives is also made in the following manner: as, *kēlēng*, good; *yenkēlēng*, better; *ng̃ho chang kēlēng*, best: *búffle*, cold; *ū búffle ū gbir*, much cold or colder; *peh chang búffle*, it passes cold—coldest.

In some instances, *chang* is used to point out the comparative, and *chang ah bulēing* the superlative, degree: as, *langbang fosso*, a strong man; *langbang to chang fosso*, this man passes strength—he is stronger; *langbang to fosso chang ah bulēing*, this man's strength passes all—he is strongest.

CHAPTER IV.

OF PRONOUNS.

SECT. I.—Of Personal Pronouns.

There are three Personal Pronouns in the singular and three in the plural number,

Singular.	Plural.
Persons.	Persons.
1st. yang..... I	1st. he..... we
2d. mun thou	2d. nhang(no)...ye or you
3d. won he	3d. ngha they

The first, second, and third persons of the singular are commonly expressed as follows :

1st person.	yah or ah	..... I
2d.	moa or ní	..... thou
3d.	woa or ū	..... he, she.

Yet they are used regularly in such cases as the following :

In answer to the question, Who is going? the Bulloms say, *yang*, I: *mun*, thou; *won*, he or she.

Asking, Is it I? Is it thou? Is it he or she? they say, *yang* ě? *mun* ě? *won* ě? (See Bullom Phrases at the end of the Grammar.)

Oh yang! ah shack ah rē ě chull ě: "Oh poor me! I have been awake all night."

Joseph mun traak Davy! "Joseph thou son of David!"

Kērēh ū ma shĕĕ won; "but he knew her not."

In the plural number, the personal pronouns admit of no alteration.

La, *ngħo*, and *pēh*, are used to express the pronoun *it*. (page 8.)

La and *ngħo* are used in the singular, and *pēh* seems to be used chiefly in the plural number: as, *chin woa ngħa la*, "not he made it;" *ū chĕĕ ah ngħo*, "he brought it;" *woa kui yēh ngħo*, "he took it;" *pēh tūtēh yēh woare*, "it or they ran after him;" *pēh suntah woa rē*, "some things or persons (unknown) struck him."

Yèn seems to be a word of the same description with *la*, *ngħo*, and *pēh*.

The personal pronouns are declined thus :

Singular.

1st Person.	2d Person.	3d Person.
<i>Nom.</i> Yah, I	<i>Nom.</i> mun, thou	<i>Nom.</i> won, he, she
<i>Poss.</i> me, mine	<i>Poss.</i> moa, thine	<i>Poss.</i> woa, his, hers
<i>Obj.</i> me, mc.	<i>Obj.</i> woa, thee.	<i>Obj.</i> woa, him, her,

The pronouns in the plural number are not varied : *hě* signifies we, our, us ; *nghangha* and *no*, you, your, you ; *ngħa*, they, their, them.

1. *Hěna way rě Foy mama*, "We should give thanks to God : " *Bah hě ngħa cheh ko tukeh*, " Our Father who is in heaven ; " *m ma hě bung*, don't beat us.

2. *Nghangha ko tũn n ńinghě*, " Go ye and search diligently : " *loa nghangkyyo woa gbo*, " if you only see him : " *ngħa chěě ah mē lum pēh*, " you must bring me word again."

NOTE.—*Nghangha* seems to be used only in the nominative case, and *no* in the possessive and objective cases.

3. *Yah no yuck kě traal bomung*, " I shall lead you into a large field : " *Kill no ngħo yēh* ? " Is that your house ? " *Keh ńchah no rě*, " I saw you yesterday."

4. *Yeh ngħa kă yeerě gbamfatě ngħa*, " when they had opened their treasures ; " *woa wum ngħa ko Bethlehēm*, " he sent them to Bethlehem ; " *ngħa n ko ko kě ūpok ū ngħa*, " they went to their country."

SECT. II.—Of Relative Pronouns.

As far as I have been able to observe, there are nine Relative Pronouns in the Bullom Language ; viz. *ngħa*, *ngħo*, *ma*, *ngħeh*, *neh*, *yeh*, *hin ah*, *wonno*, *konno*.

Ngħa is applied to persons and animals, *ngħeh* and *ngħo* to inanimate things, and *ma* to liquids.

Hinah, *ngħeh*, *neh*, and *yeh*, may be called interroga-

tives: *ngheh* and *neh* are often joined together, and so are *yeh* and *neh*, and sometimes *yeh*, *leh*; as, *ngheh neh nga tukēh tre?* who made the heaven?—*yeh moa nga?* who made thee?—*n̄ yēh nēh ko killeh?* who is in the house?—*hin ah woa bet tunga?* who cut the palaver?

Konno and *wonno* seem to express, in some instances; the English words *whosoever*, *whichsoever*:—*wonno* is applied to persons, and *konno* to things: as, *Kereh wonno peh tamō yeo*, but *whosoever* is conquered, &c.; *wonno gbo rinket yeo, tha woa kull oh ma*, *whosoever* staggers, the same drank it; *ūdyo ū tre konno he sotoh*, the food which we obtain; *ūfoll ū tre konno he beng*, the rest that we enjoy.

SECT. III.—Of Possessive Pronouns.

The Bullom Possessive Pronouns, like the article and adjectives, are preceded by the substantives: they are in fact the possessive cases of their respective personal pronouns in the singular, the plural of which (as observed p. 17) remains unaltered.

Singular.	Plural.
mē my	hē our
mōa thy	no your
woa his, her.	nga their.

They stand connected with the substantive as follows:

èkūlūng è mē a pomo' rah...	my goat has three kids
ūlonkobēh moa	thy sheep
ēnar ē woa	his bullock
moos woa.....	her cat
ūfūrr he ko bomung	our family is large
yah no kūmdy tamū	your mother bore a son
appa'h ngha ka bē rē ah } pomo ah gbir	their father has many chil- dren.

The following is the manner in which the pronouns myself, thyself, &c. are expressed:

Singular.	Plural.
yangēken ... myself	hinaken, ourselves
munēken ... thyself	nghangaken yourselves
wonēken ... himself.	nga aken themselves.

SECT. IV.—Of Demonstrative Pronouns.

The Demonstrative Pronouns are, *to*, *kē*, *mannah*, *ngunna*, and *kollung*.

Poke noma to kondy, this woman's husband is gone. *To*, connected with *wonno*, signifies *the same*, or this very person: as, *no lakan to wonno*, this (very) woman.

ngunna, preceded by *to*, seems to be used of things, like *to wonno* of persons; as, *rum to ngūnna*, this (same) tree.

Kē and *mannah* are used indifferently, sometimes in the singular and sometimes in the plural number, of things; signifying *this*, *these*.

Kollung, the same, *this*. The signification of *kollung* is equal to *to wonno*.

CHAPTER V.

OF VERBS.

The greater part of Bullom Verbs consist of one syllable, some of two, and a very few of three syllables. They all begin with consonants : a great many begin with *ch*, *sh*, and *gb* ; very few with *ng* nasal.

The active verbs are followed by the particles, *ah*, *eh*, and *oh*, without altering the signification of the verb : as, *hallë veal ah*, to call, to nominate ; *hallë vailëe eh*, to redeem ; *hallë chëe ah*, to bring ; *hallë marr ah*, to love ; *hallë tum oh*, to beg ; *hallë choo oh*, to warn.

Neuter verbs are made causal, by adding *ë* to the verb : as, *hallë hin*, to lie down, to rest ; *hallë hinë* to cause to lay down ;—*hallë tüll*, to come down ; *hallë tüllë*, to cause to come down, to take down ;—*hallë küll*, to drink ; *hallë küllë*, to cause to drink, to give drink, to suckle.

Neuter verbs are made negative, by adding *ëhn* to the verbs ending with consonants : as, *hallë hin*, to lie down, to rest ;—*hallë hinëhn*, not laid down, not at rest ;—*hallë kull*, to drink ; *hallë kullëhn*, not drinking ;—*hallë tull*, to descend ; *hallë kullëhn*, not descending ;—*hallë sem*, to stand ; *hallë semëhn*, not standing.

To verbs ending with *a*, *hn* only is added : as, *hallë*

mintā, to be bold, impudent; *hallē mintahn*, not bold;—*hallē yatta*, to row; *yattahn*, not rowing.

To verbs ending with any other vowel, the syllable *kēhn* is added: as, *hallē loi*, to enter; *loikēhn*, not entered;—*hallē moi*, to come; *moikēhn*, not coming.

These causal and negative verbs are conjugated; but whether through all tenses I cannot say. I have met with them only in the present and imperfect tenses: as, *ah semēhn*, "I don't stand;" *ūgboll ū woa ka hinēhn*, "his heart did not lay down"—that is, he was restless, uneasy. Matt. ii. 3. *Ah mintahn*, "I am not bold enough." *Kērēh ah loikēhn lo nīpēah*, "but I did not enter in with my hands." Fab. 2: *no-kull-oh-mo"i tukēhn*, "the wine-drinker is not hidden."

Neuter verbs are used negatively by placing *kay* between the personal pronoun and the verb: as, *ah kay kull*, "I won't drink;" *ah kay moi*, "I will not come;" *ah kay yatt*, "I will not row."

Whether the Bulloms use a passive voice through all the modes and tenses that may be formed, is impossible for me to say at present. They say of the verb, *hallē marr*, to love, in the passive voice, present tense, *pēh marr ah mē*, they love me; *pēh marr ah moa*, they love thee: *pēh marr ah woa*, they love him or her; *pēh marr ah he*, they love us; *pēh marr ah no*, they love you; *pēh marr ah ngha*, they love them: (*pēh* is used here according to the observation page 8.)

Auxiliary verbs, or verbs by the help of which the Bullom verbs are conjugated: are, *rē*, *gbing*, *kung*, *hun*. *Rē* is used as a verb only in the present tense:

as, *yah rë*, I am ; *moa rë*, thou art ; *woa rë*, he or she is ; *hë rë*, we are ; *nghangha rë*, you are ; *ngha rë*, they are. *Gbing* and *kung*, "to finish," are regularly conjugated through all modes and tenses. *Hallë hun*, "to come," is used to form the future tenses of other verbs.

The Bullom Verbs have but two numbers, the singular and the plural ; in each number, three persons : as,

Singular.

Plural.

Persons.

1st. *ah moi* ... I come *hë moi* ... we come

2d. *mí moi* . thou comest *nghangha moi*, ye or you come

3d. *ú moi* ... he comes. *ngha moi* ... they come.

Of the Tenses.

The verbs are invariable in all their persons : the moods and tenses are formed by the help of particles or helping verbs.

The present tense is formed by placing the personal pronoun before the infinitive of the verb : as, *hallë chœ*, to be or to dwell ; *ah chœ*, I dwell ; — *ah chëë ah*, I bring ; *ní ko*, thou goest ; *û moi*, he comes.

The imperfect tense is formed by adding *rë* to the present tense : as, *ah chœ rë*, I dwelt ; *ah chëë rë*, I brought.

The perfect tense is formed by placing the particle *ka* between the nominative and the verb, as it stands in the imperfect tense : as, *ah ka chœ rë*, I have dwelt ; *ah ka tú'i rë*, I have heard.

To form the pluperfect tense, *rë* is omitted, and the participle of the verbs *hallë kung*, or *hallë gbing*, are placed between the particle *ka* and the verb conjugated : as, *ah ka kundy tui*, I finished bearing; *ah gbingrë chœ*, I finished dwelling. — Sometimes verbs are followed by *nang*, which only serves to point a past action. *Yah kundy* signifies “I finished ;” *yah kundy nang*, I finished some time ago.

There are three different ways of forming the future tenses of verbs.

1. The present tense is used to express the future, as follows: *Yuckno tre ha räë to woa moa ka ūwalin mainbull ha të ubokó'h*, “the bearer of this letter will give thee five fathoms of blue baft;” *Kunny woa ko ko kë Furry hallë soto'h n' yërïck*, “Kunny will go to Furry to get goods;” *yah. moa ngha wong*, “I shall send them to thee;” *yah moa kēh m pum*, “I shall look for some for thee.”

2. The future tense is expressed by an adverb: as, *yah ko ësho*, I shall go to-morrow.

3. *Hun*, to come, is placed between the nominative and the verb in the present tense, to express the future: as, *ah chœ*, I dwell; *ah hun chœ*, I come to dwell, or I shall or will dwell; *yah hun mengë*, I shall or will teach; *ūwantim woa hun kum tamu*, a virgin shall bring forth a son; *woa hun vailë eh ania he*, he shall redeem his people.

Of Moods.

The indicative mood simply indicates or declares a thing: as, *ah gball*, I write; *nko*, thou goest; *woa gburr ekan*, he runs.

The imperative mood is used chiefly for commanding; for which purpose the Bulloms use the second person singular and plural of the indicative mood, the present tense: as, *nko*, go thou; *nka*, thou givest, and give thou; *nghangha ko*, you go, and go ye. The second person singular is often used and understood as a plural: as, *m ma way*, fear not; *m moi*, come; *m bass*, sweep; *m packa*, pay. But as the imperative mood is used also for exhorting and permitting, the Bulloms make use of *ngha* to express the English word "let, permit;" and conjugate their imperative thus:—*ngha ah tu'i*, let me hear; *ngha u ko*, let him go; *ngha he ke*, let us see; *ngha ngha ramling*, let them pray

The Bulloms form a negative imperative, by placing *ma ngha* between the nominative and the verb: as, *m ma ngha cheh ka*, thou shalt not, or must not, dwell here; *u ma ngha ngha m pant ka*, he must not work here; *he ma ngha ngha ngho*, we must not do it; *ngha ma ngha tun*, they must not sing.

The potential mood is formed by placing the particle *na* between the nominative and the verb: as, *ah ko pebreh na chum peah*, that I also may worship; *he na way re Foy mama*, we should give God thanks; *he*

na nghëll hallë ngha woa u hvoy, we should try to make him glad ; *ū yëë ngha leh, loa peh na kum Krist ah?* he inquired, where Christ should be born ?

The subjunctive mood is denoted by the particle *lo*, or *lon*, before the nominative of the verb : as, *lo ah hun*, if I come ; *lo ní hun*, if thou come ; *lo u hun*, if he come ; *lo n yoo moa gbo yah la ngha*, if you please I will do it.

The infinitive mood expressing things in general, without any dictinction of number or person, is pointed out by the preposition *hallë*, for, to : as, *hallë ball* to sin ; *hallë chabomum*, to chew ; *hallë dyo*, to eat ; *hallë fo'h*, to speak.

How the participles of verbs are formed, I cannot positively say : those I have met with seem to be past participles of their respective verbs ; some ending with *n* : as, *shëen*, known ; from *hallë shëë*, to know ;—*tengtingn*, hatched ; from *hallë tengting*, to hatch ;—*ngghan*, done ; from *hallë ngha*, to do, to make. Others ending with *dy* : as, *kumdy*, born ; *tumdy*, asked, begged ; *kondy*, gone. Others ending with *rë* : as, *choe rë*, dwelt ; *dyo rë*, eaten ; *tu'i rë*, heard ; *gbing rë*, finished.

Conjugation of the Verb *HALLĒ CHOE*, or *cheh*, TO BE, TO DWELL.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	yah choe	I am
	moa choe	thou art
	woa choe	he, she, is.
Plural.	hē choe	we are
	nghangha choe	you are
	ngha choe	they are.

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.	yah choe rē	I was
	moa choe rē	thou wast
	woa choe rē	he was.
Plural.	hē choe rē.....	we were
	nghangha choe rē.....	you were
	ngha choe rē.....	they were.

Perfect Tense.

Singular.	ah ka choe rē	I have been
	á ka choe rē	thou hast been
	ū ka choe rē	he has been.
Plural.	hē ka choe rē	we have been
	nghangha ka choe rē.....	you have been
	ngha ka choe rē	they have been.

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.	ah kung choe rē	I had been
	á kung choe rē	thou hadst been
	ū kung choe rē	he had been.

- Plural.** hě kung choe rě we had been
 nghanha kung choe rě you had been
 ngha kung choe rě... they had been.

Future Tense.

- Singular.** yah hun choe I shall *or* will be
 moa hun choe thou shalt *or* wilt be
 woa hun choe he shall *or* will be.
- Plural.** hě hun choe..... we shall *or* will be
 nghanha hunchoe... you shall *or* will be
 ngha hun choe they shall *or* will be.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- Singular.** í choe be thou
 ngha ũ choe let him be.
- Plural.** nghanha í choe be ye
 ngha ngha choe..... let them be.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

- Singular.** yah na choe I may be
 moa na choe thou mayest be
 woa na choe he may be.
- Plural.** hě na choe..... we may be
 nghanha na choe..... you may be
 ngha na choe they may be.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

- Singular.** lo ah choe if I be
 lo í choe if thou be
 lo ũ choe if he be.

Plural.	lo hě choe	if we be
	lo nghanha choe	if you be
	lo nghan choe.....	if they be.

The remaining tenses, both of the potential and the subjunctive mood, are in every respect similar to the corresponding tenses of the indicative mood.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallē choe to be, or to dwell.

Participle.

choe rē been.

HALLĒ TŪI, TO HEAR.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	ah tū'i	I hear
	ní tū'i	thou hearest
	ū tū'i	he hears.
Plural.	hē tū'i	we hear
	nghanha tū'i	ye or you hear
	nghan tū'i	they hear.

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.	ah tū'i rē	I heard
	ní tū'i rē	thou heardest
	ū tū'i rē.....	he heard.
Plural.	hē tū'i rē	we heard
	nghanha tū'i rē	ye or you heard
	nghan tū'i rē	they heard.

Perfect Tense.

- Singular.** ah ka tú'i rē I have heard
 n ka tú'i rē thou hast heard
 ū ka tú'i rē he has heard.
- Plural.** hē ka tú'i rē we have heard
 nghangha ka tú'i rē ... you have heard
 ngha ka tú'i rē they have heard.

Pluperfect Tense.

- Singular.** ah ka kundy tú'i I had heard
 n ka kundy tú'i... thou hadst heard
 ū ka kundy tú'i..... he had heard.
- Plural.** hē ka kundy tú'i we had heard
 nghangha ka kundy tú'i you had heard
 ngha ka kundy tú'i ... they had heard.

Future Tense.

- Singular.** yah la hun tú'i I shall or will hear
 moa la hun tú'i thou shalt or wilt hear
 woa la hun tú'i he shall or will hear.
- Plural.** hē la hun tú'i we shall, &c. hear
 nghangha la hun tú'i you shall, &c. hear
 ngha la hun tú'i ... they shall, &c. hear.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- Singular.** ngha mē tú'i let me hear
 n tú'i..... hear thou
 ngha ū tú'i..... let him hear.
- Plural.** ngha hē tú'i let us hear
 nghangha n tú'i..... hear ye
 ngha ngha tú'i let them hear.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	ah na tú'i	I may hear
	ń na tú'i.....	thou mayest hear
	ũ na tú'i.....	he may hear.
Plural.	hě na tú'i	we may hear
	nghangha na tú'i	you may hear
	ngha na tú'i	they may hear.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	lo ah tú'i	if I hear
	lo ń tú'i.....	if thou hear
	lo ũ tú'i.....	if he hear.
Plural.	lo hě tu'i	if we hear
	lo nghanha tú'i	if you hear
	lo nghan tú'i	if they hear.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallě tú'i..... to hear.

Participle.

tui rě heard.

HALLĚ MARR, TO LOVE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	ah marr ah	I love
	ń marr ah.....	thou lovest
	ũ marr ah	he loves.

- Plural.** hē marr ah we love
 nghanha marr ah ... you love
 nga marr ah they love.

Imperfect Tense.

- Singular.** ah marr ah rē I loved
 m' marr ah rē thou lovedst
 ū marr ah rē he loved.
- Plural.** hē marr ah rē we loved
 nghanha marr ah rē... you loved
 nga marr ah rē they loved.

Perfect Tense.

- Singular.** ah kung marr I have loved
 n' kung marr thou hast loved
 ū kung marr he has loved.
- Plural.** hē kung marr we have loved
 nghanha kung marr... you have loved
 nga kung marr they have loved.

Pluperfect Tense.

- Singular.** ah ka kundy marr I had loved
 n' ka kundy marr thou hadst loved
 ū ka kundy marr he had loved.
- Plural.** hē ka kundy marr we had loved
 nghanha ka kundy marr you had loved
 nga ka kundy marr ... they had loved.

Future Tense.

- Singular.** yah hun marr I shall or will love
 moa hun marr thou shalt or wilt love
 woa hun marr he shall or will love.

- Plural.** hē hən marr we shall or will love
 nghangha hən marr ... you shall or will love
 ngha hən marr they shall or will love.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- Singular.** ngha mē marr let me love
 nē marr love thou
 ngha u marr let him love.
- Plural.** ngha hē marr let us love
 nghangha mī marr ... love ye
 ngha ngha marr let them love.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

- Singular.** ah nā marr ah I may love
 nī nā marr ah ... thou mayest love
 ū nā marr ah he may love.
- Plural.** hē nā marr ah we may love
 nghangha nā marr ah you may love
 ngha nā marr ah they may love.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

- Singular.** lo ah marr ah if I love
 lo mī marr ah if thou love
 lo ū marr ah if he love.
- Plural.** lo hē marr ah if we love
 lo nghangha marr ah if you love
 lo ngha marr ah if they love.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallē marr to love.

Participle.

marr an loved.

The way in which the Bulloms form the passive voice of verbs, as has occurred to me in several instances, is, by placing *peh* (it or they) before the verb which is followed by the personal pronoun in the objective case: as, *pēh suntah woa rē*, "they struck him," or "he was struck:" *pēh kum woa rē ha kēh*, "they brought him forth without eyesight," or "he was born blind:" *kērēh wonno pēh tamo, &c.*, "but he whom they conquer," or "but he that is conquered, let him know," &c.: *pēh lēhlē turma suē*, "they examined the chameleon's hands," or "the chameleon's hands were examined:" *bēhyin pēh ka nghan bēhlēh woa nghan la*, "not a thing was made except he made it:" *loa pēh na kum Krist ah*, "where Christ should be born." It may be conjugated in the following manner: as,

Passive voice of the verb *HALLĒ MARR*, TO LOVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing.	<i>pēh marr ah mē</i>	I am loved
	<i>pēh marr ah moa</i>	thou art loved
	<i>peh marr ah woa</i>	he or she is loved.
Plur.	<i>peh marr ah hē</i>	we are loved
	<i>peh marr ah no</i>	you are loved
	<i>peh marr ah nghan</i>	they are loved.

Imperfect Tense.

Sing.	<i>peh marr ah mē rē</i>	I was loved
	<i>peh marr ah moa rē</i>	thou wast loved
	<i>peh marr ah woa rē</i>	he was loved.

- Plur.** *peh marr ah hē rē* we were loved
 peh marr ah no rē you were loved
 peh marr ah ngha rē ... they were loved.

Perfect Tense.

- Sing.** *peh kung mē marr* I have been loved
 peh kung moa marr thou hast been loved
 peh kung woa marr he has been loved.
- Plur.** *peh kung hē marr* we have been loved
 peh kung no marr you have been loved
 peh kung ngha marr ... they have been loved.

Pluperfect Tense.

- Sing.** *peh ka kung mē marr* I had been loved
 peh ka kung moa marr thou hadst been loved
 peh ka kung woa marr he had been loved.
- Plur.** *peh ka kung hē marr*... we had been loved
 peh ka kung no marr... you had been loved
 peh ka kung ngha marr they had been loved.

Future Tense.

- Sing.** *peh hun mē marr* I shall be loved
 peh hun moa marr thou shalt be loved
 peh hun woa marr he shall be loved.
- Plur.** *peh hun hē marr* we shall be loved
 peh hun no marr you shall be loved
 peh hun ngha marr ... they shall be loved.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- Sing.** *ngha peh marr mē* let me be loved
 ngha peh marr moa ... be thou loved
 ngha peh marr woa ... let him be loved.

- Plur. *ngħa peħ marr ħē* let us be loved
 ngħa peħ marr no be ye loved
 ngħa peħ marr ngħa ... let them be loved.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

- Sing. *peħ na marr mē*..... I may be loved
 peħ na marr moa thou mayest be loved
 peħ na marr woa he may be loved.
- Plur. *peħ na marr ħē* we may be loved
 peħ na marr no you may be loved
 peħ na marr ngħa..... they may be loved.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

- Sing. *lo peħ marr mē* if I be loved
 lo peħ marr moa if thou be loved
 lo peħ marr woa..... if he be loved.
- Plur. *lo peħ marr ħē* if we be loved
 lo peħ marr no if you be loved
 lo peħ marr ngħa if they be loved.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

ħallē peħ marr to be loved.

HALLĖ KUM, TO BEAR.**ACTIVE VOICE.****INDICATIVE MOOD.**

Present Tense. ah kum oh ... I bear.

Imperf. Tense. ah kum oh rē ... I bore.

Perfect Tense. ah kung kum ... I have borne.

Pluperf. Tense. ah ka kundy kum ... I had borne.

Future Tense. yah hun kum ... I shall or will bear.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

nkum bear thou

ngang nkum bear ye.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

yah na kum oh I may bear.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

lo ah kum oh if I bear.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallĖ kum to bear.

Participle.

kumdy borne.

PASSIVE VOICE.**INDICATIVE MOOD.**

Present Tense. peh kum mē I am borne.

Imperf. Tense. peh kum mē rē ... I was borne.

Perf. Tense. peh kung mē kum . I have been borne.

Pluperf. Tense. peh ka kung më kum . I had been borne.

Future Tense. peh hun më kum... I shall be borne.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ngaha peh kum moa..... be thou borne.

ngaha peh kum no be ye or you borne.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

peh na kum më I may be borne.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

lo peh kum më..... if I be borne.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallë peh kum..... to be borne.

HALLË TENTING, TO HATCH.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. yah tenting eh ... I hatch.

Imperf. Tense. yah tenting eh rë ... I hatched.

Perfect Tense. ah ka tenting rë... I have hatched.

Pluperf. Tense. ah ka kundy tenting...I had hatched.

Future Tense. yah hun tenting...I shall or will hatch.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ntenting hatch thou

ngbang ntenting..... hatch ye.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

yah na tenting I may hatch.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

lo ah tenting if I hatch.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallë tenting to hatch.

Participle.

tentingí hatched.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. peh tenting më ... I am hatched.

Imperf. Tense. peh tenting më rë... I was hatched.

Perfect Tense. peh kung më tenting ... I have been hatched.

Pluperf. Tense. peh ka kung më tenting... I had been hatched.

Future Tense. peh hun më tenting .. I shall or will be hatched.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ngha peh tenting moa..... be thou hatched

ngha peh tenting no be ye hatched.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

peh na tenting më..... I may be hatched.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

lo peh tenting më if I be hatched.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

hallë peh tenting to be hatched.

CHAPTER VI.

OF ADVERBS.

THE Adverbs in the Bulom Language seem to be numerous. They may be reduced to the following classes: of *place*, *time*, *quantity*, *manner* and *quality*, *affirmation*, *negation*, and *interrogation*.

A Collection of Adverbs.

Of Place.	Of Time.
ka } cheh } ... here kull there loa where ayin somewhere n̄ ayin no where ayin bulēing every where etook } a took } ... upward, above halloh below boolung ... downward wayling ... backward, behind ngha leh ?... where ? eboll before	ghung to-morrow chah } chenchah } yesterday kehkehtoo... immediately enang to-day lah vie ah... long ago loko poom .. sometime trim bulēing always, for ever eboll before pēh again bayley } behlēh } ... till nim still yēh now

tick ko chung atook loa keh traak pintre woa, "I landed on the sand beach, where I saw thy brother's son." A ko n' ayin, "I go no where."

2. Of Time.

n' keh rē bay tre ēnangē? "didst thou see the king to-day?"—ah keh n' chah woa rē, "I saw him yesterday;"—yah gbang bē rē, "I shall have to-morrow;"—dyack yah muning, "day after to-morrow I shall return;"—ah hinka lo pall ē parrang, "I left at the afternoon;"—yah moa ko hallē keh moa chong, "I shall come to see thee by and by;"—loa woa yeh? "where is he now?"

3. Of Quantity.

nika me ūpelleh ū tayk, "give me a little rice;" lanah kē būlēing laka nghan, "all these things were done;" ēporr ē gbir bung he, "much rain beat us;" yah moa keh m' poom, "I shall look for some for thee."

4. Of Quality.

ū ka yehma hallē mail woa n' soyēē, "he wished to dismiss her privately;" yeh ū ka vail ania n'tin tre bēlang, "when he had called the wise men privily;" ū yee nghan n' ninghe, "he inquired of them diligently;" ū ka shilling lēbang, "he was badly vexed;" n'qui ma chirok kē loko, "palm oil is scarce at this time."

5. Of Affirmation.

The common way of Africans to give an affirmative answer, is to repeat the question put to them: as,

"Are you well?" answer: "I well." "Have you money?" "I have money." "Do you see him?" "I see him." Thus the Bolloms, upon the question, *á bō rē n' toko n'sekle ē?* "hast thou dry clothes?" answer, *ah bē ma rē*, "I have them." *Papa'h moa woa weh?* "is thy father well?" reply, *ah we'h*, "he well."

Ah, "yes," is used by them as the common people say in English, *aye*, that is to say, "yes." Thus, some vessels being arrived, some one asks, *bē ng'ha n'vira pooto?* "have they any salt provisions?" the other replies, *ah*, "yes." Oftentimes they shut their mouths, and give a sound through the nose, like a long or *n'h'm*.

Ghoast, "surely," or "to be sure." *Woa laa lull ē?* "is he going to sleep there?" (in a friend's house, or, perhaps, in a dangerous place): *ghoast*, "yes," "to be sure," "of course."

Rong and *wrongdong* are the words which the Bolloms make use of in taking oaths, which they do in the following manner: *Kay rong kē Foy*, "it is true by God;" *kay rong kē yah mē*, "it is true by my mother;" *kay rong kē wantim yah mung*, "it is true by my sacred sister," that is to say, "my cousin."

6. Of Negation.

What was observed in the preceding section is applicable to this also: as, *m' bē fēh ē?* "hast thou money?" *ah bē an fēh*, "I have no money;"—*moa lull ē?* "dost thou sleep?" *ah lullēhn*, "I don't sleep."

Bé'h.—*nkēh rē ma Kumbā'h?* “didst thou see Mrs. Kumbā'h?” *bc'h,* “no.” *Bé'h yin pēh ka ngān,* “not a thing was made.”

Chin.—*Ngha mun Bethlehem kē Judah chin moa chāng toon,* “and thou Bethlehem in Judah art not the smallest,” &c.

An.—*Hē bē an tēring ka,* “we have no ivory.”—**NOTE.** *An* is sometimes expressed by *n:* as, *ah foh n dīn,* “I say nothing.”

nī ma kui ikīl ē Foy scle, “thou shalt not take the name of God in vain.”

7. Of Interrogation.

Lan yee yeh min ah? “why didst thou not ask me?”
yeh wum leh ngha la? “why didst thou do so?”
ngō appa moa wēh yah? “how does thy father do?”
ngōm bē ah? “how much do you want?”

CHAPTER IV.

OF PREPOSITIONS.

PREPOSITIONS, or particles connecting words with one another, and shewing the relation between them, seem to be pretty numerous in the Bullom Language.

A Collection of Prepositions.

nēh	for	hallē	for, to, about
hā	of	hinkēh	from §
hoā	of, on	ayain	amidst, amongst
leh	by*, in	atook	on, above
ka-ku-mē ...	to me	alo'h	down, under
kē	in	ēboll	before
ko	to, in, on, at †	wayling	behind
ku	in	lēwill	afar off
lo	if	ko lill	over
dere	with ‡	ko-kē	to, in ¶
him nghan ...	with	lah rē	about it
ko, leh	within, into		

NOTES.

* The preposition "by," is sometimes expressed by *ngha*, *ko*, and *kē*.

† *Ko* is sometimes expressed by *k'*: as, *la k' no pokan tre*, "the man's wife;" or, "the woman," *k'* "belonging to the man;"—*po k' noma tre*, "the woman's husband."

‡ *m'* stands as a preposition: *m' pin neh me nguī moa loa m' ē bar a woang*, "buy me oil for ten bars." *Ah yill ēh rē m' mo'i*, "I am drunk with spirits."

§ In the common way of speaking, *hinkēh* is expressed by *'k*: as, *ū k' k' ko ngha ayain*, "he took it from amongst them."

¶ *n'* stands for *ko* or *ko-kē*: as, *n' pāl ē men bull*, "in six days;"—*ēnang ē tre nghan n' ah moi*, "the day in which I came."

*Instances of Prepositions as they stand in Connection
with other Words.*

m' pin nēh mē n' qui, "buy oil for me;" *loa n' kung-
gbo n' wong ma ka ku mē*, "when finished send them
to me;" *Boak tre ha ūborr hoa Jesus*, "the book of
the generation of Jesus;" *ah kē rē rāē tre ngħo moa-
wang lēh Furry*, "I saw the letter which thou didst
send by Furry."

Ah hvoy hallē keh moa ku mē killēh, "I am glad to
see thee at my house:" *kū* with *lēh* signifies "within,"
Loa womb ay tre ko ko kamp, "when the king's canoe
goes to the colony." *Kunny woa ko ko-kē Sabah*,
"Kunny is going to Sabah;" or it is expressed thus :
Kunny woa ko ko Sabah kē. *Hallē pin sēlonkobeh*,
"to buy sheep." *Lah lo ko kamp ah?* "what news
in the camp?" *Ah tick ko shung atook*, "I landed
on the sand." *Yuck me ko moa killeh*, "guide me to
thy house," or "into, &c." *Bēhlēh he boa yuck kill
hallē wqa*, "till we are able to build a house for him."
No pokan to hinka London, "this man comes from
London." *N' ko me dere*, "go with me." *Lum tre
ngħo cheh bim ngħa Foy*, "the Word was with
God."

I have met with prepositions connected with sub-
stantives in the following manner :

rum atook on a tree
kick tre wayling behind the bill
ushall u tre lill over the river

kill tre ēbell before the house
 tofoi ayain in the woods
 ko killeh in the house
 kick allo'h down the hill
 messah allo'h under the table.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

THE following is a list of the principal Conjunctions :

nu	}	..... and	yeh	..... because
ngħa			lahna	..... wherefore
lo	}	..... if	tha	..... then
lòn			kērēh	..... but
leh	..... that	kin	..... as	
hallē	..... for, because	num	..... yet	

Foy ū foll hoa menting tre nū ngha rubah, " God rested on the seventh (day) and made it holy."

Abram kum Isaak, ngha. Isaak kum Jakob, ngha Jakob.kum Juda ngha ē pintre woa: " Abraham begat Isaac, and Isaac begat Jacob, and Jacob begat Judah and his brethren."

Lo ah hun, "if I come ;" *lon yoo moa gbo*, "if you please."

Ah tū'i rē leh ngha ko wong nī moa loa keleng, "I hear that they let it go for a good price."

Hallē yeh enis he ngha boa rē wom rah, "for now our people shall be able to plant."

Yah ke gbo ē gbim ē ; kerek a loihehn, "I saw only smoke ; but I did not go in."

I have not met with any conjunction expressing *or*, *nor*. The Bulloms, instead of saying "John or James, shall go with me," say, *No bull woa bē hallē ko me dere, lo peh chin gbo Yack, tha Yehmē*; that is, "One person has to go with me, if it be not Jack, then Jim." — "Which were born not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man ; but of God. The Bulloms say thus : *Ngha nah peh kum chin ha nkong ma, chin ha ndyall nghē, chin kē ētennin ē no ; kerek hēh Foy* : i. e. "which were born not of blood, not of the flesh; not of the will of man ; but of God,"

CHAPTER IX.

OF INTERJECTIONS.

There are several little words in the Bulloom Language expressing the passions or emotions of the speaker : as,

Ahgbo! *ah kun la porren hallë wong buyah kë yah më,* "Oh!" or, "Dear me! I forgot to send a present to my mother."

Ah! *ngaha nyettë he won,* "Ah (poor fellow)! they have taken hold of him now."

Oh yang! *ah shack ah rë ëchull ë,* "Poor me! I have been awake all night."

Yaangn! *watch keleng,* "Really! indeed it is a fine watch."

Eh yah sum ùtereng u to, "Heigh! I am chewing this rock; (and when I have doné with it, I shall take hold of thee)."

Lëhlë! "behold!" *nkëh,* "see;" *gbo n'ëhlë.* "look only;" *ntú'i,* "hear."

Yëengn! "hush! silence!"

Sheno'h! "welcome!"

ëëh n' lap } "fie! shame!"
oh n' lap }

Besides these are several others used by the people which cannot be expressed by words in writing: as, *n, n'hé, hm, &c.*

CHAPTER X.

OF NUMERALS.

The Bulloms counting by scores, their cardinal numbers are only from one to twenty, as follows :

- 1 Bull.
- 2 ting, *or* ninting.
- 3 rah, *or* ninrah.
- 4 hewl, *or* ninhewl.
- 5 men, *or* main.
- 6 mainbull.
- 7 mainting.
- 8 mainrah.
- 9 mainhewl.
- 10 woang.
- 11 woang nu bull.
- 12 woang nu ninting.
- 13 woang nu ninrah.
- 14 woang nu ninhewl.
- 15 woang nu ninmen.
- 16 woang nu mainbull.
- 17 woang nu mainting.
- 18 woang nu mainrah.
- 19 woang nu mainhewl.
- 20 tone, *or* toang, *a score.*
- 100 toang u men—i. e. *five score*, *or*, kemēh.
- 1000 ukemēh tewoang—i. e. *an hundred tens.*

The numbers of order are formed by prefixing *lē* to the cardinals : as, *lēbull*, *lēting*, *lērah*, &c., "once, twice, thrice," &c. They make a particular distinction also of *ńśé'h*, the first; and *lūlan*, the last. *Téyain* are all those that are between *ńśé'h* and *lulan*.

The distributive numbers are formed by doubling the cardinals, joining *one* by *u*, and all the rest by *ah* : as, *u bull u bull*, "one by one;" *a ting ah ting*, "two by two;" *ah rah ah rah*, "three by three;" *ah hewl ah hewl*, "four by four."

PART III.

OF SYNTAX.

THE agreement of the Substantive with the Adjective, the Relative with the Antecedent, and the Nominative with the Verb, is the same in the Bullom as in other languages, with the exception of a few peculiarities of that language.

With regard to the general order of words, the chief circumstances to be remembered are, that the substantive precedes the article, the adjective, and the personal pronoun. The nominative precedes the genitive. All other cases and parts of speech, in most respects, differ very little from our way of arranging them ; as will be seen by the following fables, related by a Bullom, who knows very little of any language but his own.

UTENN NSEH.

FABLE I.

Epeh ngha Ekulung. 'The Elephant and the Goat.

Epeh a ngha ekulung The elephant and the
ngha ka poke rë hallë goat had been disputing

wonno chang dyo yeo; nghanh ko kē sonlah hallē ſō'h nghanh ayain. Epeh woa n̄ dīm ūbonnoh woa, nu kissy, woa n̄ka tehm woa; nu dīm u hoa woa; nu kissy: sonlah nghanh leh: *la bē an dīm*. Yah no yuck kē traal bomung tre, wonno gbo chang dyo yah woa ka hallē chēh kē anin eh; kērēh wonno peh tamō yeo, loa u shee gbo dīm: u ma mē kēh k tē-foll. Woa yuck nghanh kē traal bomung tre, nu ū sem hallē lēhlē nghanh. *Yeh ngho* nghanh gboo oh nghanh wenth ē pall ē, bēhlēh foy ngho ka pēh pēē kē; nghanh n̄ko hin kē ūtērēng atook hallē wickin n̄konteh nghanh. Ekulung woa n̄trip hallē gboo kē nghanh hallē sum ēsam. Epeh yēē woa: Tehmbah! yēh moa nim sum ah? e'h! yah sum ūtērēng u to, yah cheh leh kang ko, yah moa hīrr.

about *which of them* could eat most; they went to the lion to speak between them. The elephant *made his speech*; and having finished, gave it to his friend: he made his, and having finished, the lion said: *never mind*; I shall lead you into a large field; *which of you* eats most I shall give him to dwell among people; but he that is conquered, let him know the thing, he shall not see me with these eyes. He conducted them into the large field, and stood to look at them. *When* they had stooped down, they fed the whole day until the sky had gone to rest: they went to lay down on a rock to stretch their limbs; the goat began to strain and to chew the cud. The elephant asked, Friend! what, doest thou chew yet? The goat re-

*Yeh ngbo epeh ka kim nu
uloi tofeah; nu enang ufoh
nim.*

*Lah leh: lo n keh no
mi ma woa minta hallē yeh
chin gbo nyerick buleing
kin mun tre: mi ma minta
ah nin ah n sheen ko loa
ngha mattun kull.*

UTENN TĒYAIN.

*Turma ngha Kill nu Sigh
no tre.*

*Turma ngha kill ngha
ka cheh ko lemēan ngha
bum mi mo'i Sighno. Kill
ngha leh, Tehmbah hē
kull ma. Turma ngha leh:
Ah mintahn. Kill ngha
leh: Be'h! hē kull ma.
Turma ngha leh: nko ma*

*plied: Aye! ah heigh!
I chew this rock; and when
I have done with this, I
shall take hold of thee.
Then the elephant fled into
the woods, and to this day
did not come out.*

*That is to say: if thou
seest any person, be not
proud because he is not
in all things like thee: be
not bold (or impudent)
against people, thou know-
est not in what place they
are hidden.*

FABLE II.

*The Chameleon, the Mon-
key, and the Palm-wine-
Maker.*

*The chameleon and the
monkey were gone to vi-
siting, and met with the
wine of Sighno. Monkey
said, Friend, let us drink
it. Chameleon replied,
I am not bold enough.
Monkey said: Puh! let us*

kull. Woa täng loa' nu kull ma gbēēng nu tull; ngha chang; ahwain mo''i ko wayling u keh u nyē tre mí bussle, woa cheh ngha wayling *lemplemp* woa bum ngha, nu yēē *ngla leh*: hin ah woa kull oh mo''i mēah? Kill *ngla leh*: chin yang woa. Turma ū hiam la. Kill *ngla leh* yeh pek la hiam kē, nlēh lē he; wonno gbo rinket yeo tha woa kull oh ma. Nu chang, nu sem, nu ngha leh: nlēh lē yeo, yah rinket ē? woa foh mí turma leh: mun na u chang yeo; lo peh gbo leh nyillin. U peh chang ah, nu sem ah, woa nrinket. Kill *ngla leh*: nkē no-kull-oh-mo''i tukeh. Lang-bang tre woa yettēē turma nu bung woa gbeeng nu mail, nu ngha leh: *ah lap ah moa rē hallē kill*, yah ma dyē moa rē.

drink it. Chameleon said: Go thou drink it. He climbed up, and drank plenty and came down; and they went on. The owner of the wine walked after them, and saw the wet footsteps; he followed them quickly and overtook them, and asked, saying; Who is he that drank my wine? The monkey said: I am not he. The chameleon denied it. Monkey said: As it is denied *in this way*, look at us—he that staggers, the same is he (that) drank it; and he walked, he stood still, and said: Look, do I stagger? He said to the chameleon: Thou also shouldst walk if thou art not drunk. He passed, and he stood still; he staggered. The monkey said: See! the wine-drinker is not hidden. The man took hold of the chameleon and beat him

much, and dismissed him, and said : *I forgive thee for monkey's sake* ; or, if it were not for the sake of the monkey I would kill thee ; (or, it is for the monkey's sake I do not kill thee.)

Ngha chang ëboll ngha bum *yotha*. Turma ngha leh : hë tú'in yotha to : kill ngha leh : ayëë ! ah kay. Turma ngha leh m'bu'll, hë ngho tú'in. Nu ko kui u babang nu troff ngho dyom, ngho he'h gbo woo, ngho nume. Ah ma tre ngha moi nu ngha yëë la. Turma ngha leh : ah shee lan, yah kë ëgbim ë ; kereh ah loikehn loa upëah kill ngha leh : yàh ngho. Turma ngha leh : yeh woa la hiam kë, gbo lëhlë be tësuh, no-tú'in-oh-yotha tukehn ; peh lëhlë turma suë, peh keh tha sarrang, nu *ngka leh* wicky yeo pëah kill ; kill peh wicky ah tha kin

They went forward, and met a farm prepared for burning. The chameleon said ; Let us burn the farm. The monkey replied : Aye ! I won't. The chameleon said : Stay ! let us burn it ; he went and took a firebrand, and kindled the fire ; it burnt but dead—it extinguished. The people came and inquired about it. The chameleon said : I do not know, I saw the smoke, but I entered not hands there. The monkey said : I also (viz. innocent). The chameleon said : As he thus denies it, only look at our hands, the burner of the bush cannot be

hatē tē. Peh yēttēē woa
nu ngha bung woa, nu
gbath woa u bēē, la bull
woa ngha loi kith, nu loin
tofēah.

hid. The chameleon's
hands were examined, and
found to be clean, and he
said: Stretch out the mon-
key's hands. As the mon-
key stretched out, they
looked as if they were
black; he was taken hold
of, and they beat him and
struck him with a blow,
that left his head short,
and entered into the
woods.

UTENN LULAN.

Unah ngha Boranth.

Unah ngha boranth
ngha ka ko rē wamna trim
nrick ngho ko foē kō tēg-
banthama. Unah sem nu
lēhlē kull oh ēgbim ē tre
nghē chang foē`k kull, u
ngha leh: loa woa ko;
kereb boranth ko kull oh
ēgbim ē tre nghē chin ēg-
birr kull; nghang seng-
hin nin. Unah peh ka

THE LAST FABLE.

The Caterpillar and the Land Tortoise.

The caterpillar and the
tortoise went to travel in
the time of famine, and
came into the neighbour-
ing countries; the cater-
pillar stood and looked
where the most smoke
was coming from, and
said, thither he would go;
but the tortoise should go
where there was not much

moi ko woa ah u bonth
 gbo peh gbillërum ëgbir;
 kereh boranth u bum peh
 nikre udyo keleng folo'h.
 Unah kehn yain keleng ko
 lo moll oh kull nu *ween*
 nu kim, kon ko kë bo-
 ranth ; u bum woa u
 kung dyo nu wainy kuss;
 u moi gbo nu gbine, u
 folahfolahngah leh: Tehm-
 bah ní hun ka. Boranth
 ngha leh : ah kay. Ah
 chang ah pumah. Unah
 ngha leh : níwainy kuss?
 Boranth ngha leh, ah loe
 gbo n'toone. Unah ngha
 leh : n'ka më ma oh! nu
 chee ah, ah dyo pereh nu
 ah pum kin mun nu ka ka
 woa *ma* nu kung ma dyo.

Boranth ngha leh : nkë!

smoke. They both part-
 ed : the caterpillar came
 to his (place chosen) and
 found only much wood
 heaped up; but the tor-
 toise met very good vic-
 tuals prepared. The ca-
 terpillar did not see a
 good place for his lodg-
 ing, *withdrew* himself and
 fled, went to the tortoise,
 met him having finished
 eating, and placing away
 the remainder. The ca-
 terpillar came and peep-
 ed, whispering said : My
 good friend, come here.
 The tortoise replied : I
 will not, I have done fill-
 ing my belly. The cater-
 pillar said : Did you put
 away the remainder ? Tor-
 toise said : I left but a
 little. Caterpillar said :
 Give it to me! bring it
 (that) I also (may) eat and
 be filled like thyself; and
 he gave it to him and he
 finished eating.

The tortoise said : Be-

loa gbeh yeh *ng̃ha no-ko-*
no m̃ ma woa *ng̃ha yam*
 fa moa peh lamleh kull oh
 ēgbim ē tre *ng̃he kull*, loa
 ŋdyo koēh, *bēshēlēh* la
 chin *ng̃ho ñ*; lo peh moa
 sotoh rē *lēh* m̃ ma na ka
 min.

hold ! when thou walkest
with(thy) *neighbour*, thou
 must not deceive him.
 Thou thoughtest, where
 there is smoke there is
 food ; *not knowing* that it
 is not there. If thou hadst
 obtained it thou wouldst
 not have given me any.

BULLOM LETTERS.

Kamp, Wellwell, 1812.

Yah me,

Yuckno tre ha rāē
 to woa moa ka uwahlin
 mainbull ha tē ubokoh:
 ñ pin neh me nqui moaloe
 m̃ ē bar a woang, loa ñ
 kung gbo ŋwong ma ka ku
 mē: lo m boā soto'h sēsok,
 m pin neh me *ng̃ha nu*
 wong *ng̃ha ubor ubull*. Ah
 lengkeh bay tre, ē pintre
ng̃ha ē wantē mē bulēing.
 Yah moa ko hallē keh
 moa chong. Yah leh,

Yah me,

Traak moa,

HINNEH.

Sierra Leone, Jan. 1812.

My Mother,

The bearer of this
 letter will deliver to thee
 six fathoms of blue baft.
 Buy for me oil, ten bars
 worth ; when done, send
 it to me. If thou canst
 get any fowls, buy me
 them and send all toge-
 ther. My compliments
 to the king and all my
 brothers and sisters. I
 shall come to see you
 by and by. I am,

My Mother,

Thy Son,

HINNEH

Yongroo, Bankleley, 1812.

Traak mē,

Ah kē rē raē tre
 ngho moa wong leh Furry,
 ngha boko'h tre ; níqui ma
 chirock kē lokó to ; kereh
 vah moa keh m pum, *lo*
boa, gbo. Sēsok kung moa
 re pin nēh hallē ē bar ah
 mainting yah moa ngho
 wong oh *loa* wom bay tre
 ngho *gbo* ko ko kamp.
 Kunny woa rē weh ; woa
 'ko ko kē Yēhmē hallē so-
 to'h nýerick hallē pin lon-
 kobeh ngha sēnar halle
 woa. *Hē bē an tēring* ka.
 Ah Tīmanēē ngha bē ūkam
 ūgbir, ngha ah túi rē leh
 ngha ko wong m moa loa
 keleng.

Upin ah woke ka kundy
 hē marr ah la rē ; hallē
 yeh ania hē ngha boa rē
 wom rah ngha fui mbell.
 Ah bē an peh din hallē
 fo'h.

Yah leh, Traak mē,

Yah moa,

SHEELOH.

Yongroo, February, 1812.

My Son,

I have seen the
 letter which thous entest
 by Furry, and the baft ;
 palm oil it scarce this
 time ; but I shall look (for)
 some for thee if possible.

Fowls I have done buy
 for thee seven bars' worth.
 I shall send them to thee
whenever the king goes to
 the Colony. Kunny is
 well ; Woa is going to
 Yehme to get goods to
 buy sheep and bullocks
 for him. *We have no*
ivorys here. The Tima-
 nees have much calm-
 wood, and I understand
 that they sent it away at a
 good price.

The slave trade is en-
 tirely done. We are glad
 about it ; for now our
 people are able to plant,
 and to make palm-oil. I
 have nothing more to say.

I am, my Son,

Thy Mother,

SHEELOH.

Kammem, Gbacroon, 1812.

Tehmbah,

Chenchah parang
ah tick ko shung atook
loa keh níchah traak pin-
trê woa. Ah ngha leh;
yuck me ko moa killeh.
Loa he chenchah ko ah
kyo Kehfoyno u chall
woa tum oh buyah; Yah
yëë: *yeh kē?* u kuanan
min leh peh kum woa rē
ha keh. Ah ka woa pen-
tālēh uboh, ah fohm woa,
leh u hun ku moa killēh;
kērēh ū choe tittkeh kin-
Moosah.

Rubah bomung yeh lu-
koh foll tē woa ngha
mloonk woa! Hē na way
rē foy mama hallē ndē-
rick n cheh kē, hē na
nghēll hall ngha woa u
hvoy. Lo m boa rē sotoh
ayin, ngha nyērick dyē
behleh he boa yuck kill
hallē langbang monēh tre
n kuanan lan yuckno tre.
Yah leh

Tehm moa,
SHACKAH.

Kammem, March, 1812.

Good Friend,

Yesterday after-
noon I landed on the sand
beech, where I met with
thy brother's son. I told
him to conduct me to thy
house, and when we were
going, I saw a blind man:
he sat; he begged alms.
I asked him: *What is
this?* He told me that he
was born without sight. I
gave him a piece of bread,
and told that he should
come to thy house; but
he was lame like Moses.

What a great blessing
to be entrusted with eyes
and with limbs. We
should give God thanks
for the thing continued
to us. We should endea-
vour to make him glad.
If thou canst obtain a
lodging and things to eat
for the poor man, till we
can build a house for him,
tell by the bearer. I am

Thy Friend,

SHACKAH.

From the above fables and very simple letters, which are translated almost word for word, it appears as if there were but very little difference between the manner of the Bulloms arranging their words and the manner in which it is done in our own language. The letters were first written in English and translated into Bullom, and afterwards translated from the Bullom again into English.

We shall now proceed to take a view of what seems to be most remarkable in the arrangement of the different parts of speech.

SECT. I.

The article is always preceded by the substantive, by the substantive and adjective, and by several substantives in a question. It is sometimes placed between the substantive and the adjective, perhaps improperly.

The article is entirely omitted: as, in the fables, elephant and goat went to lion: caterpillar and tortoise were travelling.

It is made use of, as is observed page 6.

SECT. II.

When two substantives stand in opposition, the article is added to the latter: as, *Davy bay tre*, "David the King," *Isaiah prophet tre*, "Isaiah the prophet."

When one substantive governs another, signifying a

different thing in the possessive case ; as, " my father's house," " the king's palace," " the chief's son ;" the Bulloms say thus : *kill appa mē tre traak sukono tre*. They cannot place " father " before " house," " chief " before " son," without giving it quite a different signification. Thus : *wom bay tre*, is " the king's vessel ;" but, *bay wom tre*, is " the vessel's king," or " the king of the vessel ;" i. e. " captain, commander of the vessel."

In some cases *ha* or *hoa* is placed between the two substantives, to denote the genitive case ; as, *book tre ha uborr hoa Jesus*, " the book of the generation of Jesus ;" *yah ha John*, " the mother of John ;" *mala-ka ha Foy*, " the angel of God ;" *bay ha ah Jew tre*, " king of the Jews." But to say the king's house, it cannot be said, *bay ha kill tre*, which signifies " the king of the house," as above ; *bay wom tre*, " the king of the canoe." It must be said then, *wom bay tre*, " the king's canoe," and *kill bay tre*, " the king's house."

SECT. III.

The adjectives admit of no change at all ; they always agree with their substantives in gender, number, and case.

SECT. IV.

The verb agrees with its nominative case in number and person.

One verb governs another that follows, or depends upon it in the infinitive mood : as, *ah yeh ma hallö perrén*, " I desire to learn ;" *ah moi rē hallē-keh moa*,

"I came to see thee." But when it is said of any distant period or future time, then the pronoun of the person to be visited is placed between the nominative and the verb: as, *yah moa ko hallë keh*, "I shall come to see thee,"—literally, "I thee go to see;" *woa moa ka wahlin mainbull*, "he will give thee six fathoms;" *kërëh yah moa keh m'poom*, "but I shall look for some for thee,"—literally, "but I thee see some;" *yah moa nga wong*, "I shall send them to thee," or "I thee them send."

SECT. V.

The Bulloms make use of some particles and single letters connected with words and sentences, without altering the import of the words or sentence, merely as ornaments of the language. Thus, *ah*, *eh*, and *oh* are used agreeably to the observation in page 21.

Ah is employed in a variety of significations: 1. It is the personal pronoun of the first person in the singular number. 2. It is the characteristic of the plurals signifying persons. 3. It is used at the end of sentences, pointing them out to be questions. 4. It follows some active verbs. 5. It is an interjection.

eh is oftentimes connected with the prepositions *ko* and *ku*: as, *ko mē kill eh*, "unto my house;" *ku mē kill eh*, "within my house."

Besides these particles, there are single letters made use of as embellishments: such are, *a*, *ë*, *u*, *k*, *l*, *n* and *m*.

a, *ë*, and *u* in general follow words beginning with them: as, *ayin a tre*, "the place;" *ë nang ë trë*

"the day," (the space of time between the rising and setting of the sun); *ū bōrr*, a bull, "all at once, together."

NOTE.—*ē* is used oftentimes to point out questions, like *ah*: as, *nko mē dere ē?* "dost thou go with me?" *mē bē fē'h ē?* "hast thou money?"

k, *ā*, and *m* are used as prepositions: see p. 45.

ā and *l* are used as adverbs: see pp. 41 and 44; besides this, *ā* is of various significations, as observed p. 3.

The particle *yeo*, added to sentences without any signification, shews that the sentences are conditional: as, *kereh wonno pēh tāmō yeo*, *lon ā shee gbo dth*, *ā mā mē keh k tēfōl*; "but whosoever is conquered, let him know that he shall not see me with his eyes:"—*wonno gbo rīnket yeo thū woa kull āh mā*, "whosoever staggers, the same drank it:"—*ū chang yeo lo pēh gbo leh ūyillin*, "pass by if thou art not drunk."

Pall ē tre lēkēh he chang ālōh yeo: *ādys kōnō hē sōtōh*, *ūfōl ā tre kōnō hē beng yeo*; *trim bulēing mā hē kunan lēh Fyō wok rē kō tūkeh*; "the sun that passes over us; the food which we receive; the rest which we enjoy, at all times tell us that there is a God in heaven."

Having thus endeavoured to find out the principles of the Bullom Language, I would humbly request any one who would take the trouble to peruse these few pages, to consider this to be the work of one who by no means would pretend even to be a teacher; but who, by much labour and great difficulties, endea-

troured to scrape the gold out of the dust, but could not avoid picking up much dust with it, which, for the present, must be left to those who are able to refine it and to polish it.

I shall now add a few BULLOM PHRASES, which perhaps will be both acceptable and useful.

Kunny langbang ben tre	}	Kunny the old man
fo'h		spoke.
wom bay tre		the king's canoe.
traak pintrē woa,		his brother's son.
hìn ah ngha ngbo ah ? ...		who made it?
u yuck ngha rē gboat ..	}	he carried them away in-
		deed.
u chee ah ngho		he brought it.
u loi rē ka hallē sotoh feh		he staid here to get money.
lon yoo Foy yah ko ēsho .	}	if God please I go in the
		morning.
ngba ka ilill ē Shacka ...		they gave him name Shacka.
ngbo pay rē ūpēlēh ngba	}	it is filled with rice and
kūss kūss		Indian corn.
u ngbandyēkēn nanlahgbir		he made himself very rich.
ah tumdy book hallē moa		I asked a book from him.
ania tre ngba rē kath hallē	}	the people are strong for
bay ngba		their king.
ania Bullom ah tre ngba	}	the Bulloms are hard for
kath hallē yeome		their sovereign.

u wāll ē bay tre.....	he resembles the king.
woa kin kin bay tre	he seems to be like the king.
woa kin mungal leh appa mē	he appears to be like my father.
bay tre wum woa ke traa woa	the king sent him to his son.
woa wong ngho kē won eh	he sent it to him.
yeh n' yeh ma?	what dost thou want?
yah bē woa	I have him—he is mine.
hin bulēing he hun woo...	we all must die.
ngha bē rē n' ning hallē shinny turr tre	they have laid schemes to destroy the town.
mungkun ka moi	the end is come.
ah sarrah woa.....	I hate him.
ah sarrah wondy la bē la	I hate him, <i>that is the rea- son, or because</i> , I hate him.
ah marr ah moa	I love him.
ngho marran	it is loving, pleasing.
ah yēhma hallē perrin ...	I wish to learn.
ah moi rē hallē keli moa	I came to see thee,
woa kunan me hallē ngha ngho	he told me to do it.
yeh moa loa	what price?
yeh n' yehma la?	what dost thou want for it?
ah yill eh rē m' mo"i	I am drunk with spirits.
u bung woa ko utock ...	he beat him with a stick.
woa rē ko naē.....	he is in the road.
woa rē turr tre	he is in the town.
ko moi ē bar ating	this comes to two bars.
ko chang ē bar ating	it exceeds two bars.
ngho m' pang ma chang ah?	how many months since?

nghe tănən ta ehang ah ?	how many years are past ?
yeh nga moi ka kē u nga	when they came here, he
la.....	did it.
ah moi rē ka ēnang.....	I came <i>here</i> to day.
trim lan tre u moi ka.....	at that time he came <i>here</i> .
kill bay tre	the king's house,
lak no poka tre	the man's wife.
pok noma tre	the wife's husband.
traak bay tre	the king's son,
u nga rē din ah kēlēng...	he did a good thing.
gbitty yendy	condemnation on thyself,
peh gbitty ah Yack	they condemned Jack, or
	Jack is condemned.
ū kon kē won eh	he went to him.
ah sem nga alloh	I stood under it.
woa bēh woa ka atook ...	he put it on him.
ū kui k ko nga ayaing...	he took it from among them,
konno ŋ sotoh yea.....	which thou receivest.
hin ah woa sotoh nga ?	who received it?
nyerick ha m bay tre ...	things belonging to the
	king
hin ah woa bay tre ?	who is king ?
hin ah woa ka cheh bay tre?	who was king ?
yah la	it is I.
muu moi la	it is thou.
won woi la	it is he.
he na la	we are they, or it is we.
nghang nga la	you are they, or it is you.
nga la	they are they, or it is they.
nga rē ah nia keleng ...	they are good people
u nga lan	he did not.

chin woa nga la	not he did it.
no-kull oh-mo'i takehn ...	thewine-drinker is not hid.
kērēh ah loikeyhn loa m } pēah	but I did not enter the handa there. .
ah yattahn	I do not row.
ah hinehn	{ I do not lay down, I do not rest, I am uneasy.
ugboll u woa ko ka hinehn	his heart did not lay down.
ah kay yatt.....	I will not row,
ah kay kull	I will not drink,
n tullē ngho	{ make it come down, or take it down.
hoa moa	It is thine.
hoa mea ä?.....	is it thine ?
ēnang ē tre nga n ah moi } ka kē oh	the day in which I came here
ayin a tre ka l'ah cheh kull	the place where I dwell.
ayin a tre ka l'ah hinkēh } kull	the place where I come from
kill tre ka l'ah cheh kull	the house where I dwell.
loa u hinkah?.....	where does he come from?
loa n choe ah?	where dost thou dwell ?
u cho'h rē fōhsa	he fought mightily.
u shee rē fōhsa	he knows much,
u dyo rē fōhsa	he ate much.
ah ghurekan fōhsa	I ran mightily, swiftly.
mī pē kay rē?	{ art thou well ? or hast thou been well through the day ?
n shach ah re?	{ hast thou been well dur- ing the night ?

m moa rē weh ?	art thou well ?
hin ah woa bet tunga ? ...	who settled the palaver ?
n̄lum moa woa ngho kē ?	are these thy words ?
ah hvoy hallē keh moa ko mē killeh	I am glad to see thee at my house.
inkanta fongfol u tre	shut the door.
n̄ foh mē leo	tell it me.
n̄ foh ma woa cheh nang foh ah ?	what language did he speak ?
peh suntah woa rē ?	he was struck.
ū chang mē rē u shall ...	he is taller than I.
epeh chang suay hallē bo- mung	an elephant larger than a horse.
Yongroo loi lē bomung kin Tolung.....	Yongroo is as large as Tolung.
papa'h mē woa bē rē fe'h kin ha moa.....	my father has as much money as thine.
ēwantim ē keleng	good girls.
ewantim ē lippy.....	beautiful girls.
hē kon	let us go.
hē ko hē tissung.....	let us go to play.
moa mē ko dere ē ?	dost thou go with me ?
n̄ ko mē dere	go with me.
ah kay.....	I will not.
ah bē po bull	I have but one.
Foy u po bull.....	Is there but one God ?
po bull	one only.
moa pong lokoh	thou throwest time.
loa moa fo'h ?.....	what dost thou say ?
n̄ka mē	give me.
moa ka mē	thou givest me.

moa mē ka ē?.....	dost thou give me?
moa tu'i n' Susoo ē?	dost thou understand Susoo?
yah tu'i m' pooto	I understand English.
ah chin tu'i	I don't understand.
ilill ē woa ngho gbeh	he is of great renown, his name walks about.
poke noma to kondy.....	this woman's husband is gone.
lo boa gbo	if possible.
ngbo moi tēnen ah?	how old art thou?
nggom bē ah pomoh ah?	how many has he?
kaynah, n'ko mē yeo dere	friend, go with me.
peh ka kundy ngho	it is finished.
ukissy	the end.

Names of the Months.

Wellwell	January.
Bankleley	February.
Gbakroon	March.
Yanthēmēē	April.
Wūfay.....	May.
Epang ē bomung ...	June.
Gbootha.....	July.
Mufroo	August.
Shakumo'li	September.
Thanantēah	October.
Tharockonay	November.
Papull	December.

PROPER NAMES:

<i>Of Men.</i>	<i>Of Women.</i>
Hinneh.	Farmā.
Furry.	Kumbah.
Kunny.	Watrah.
Shackah.	Yirmah.
Sabah.	Yambah.
Gbannah.	Kanny.
Ballah.	Kohny.
Kongbeh.	Kutah.
Bonkeh.	Bintah.
Shembah.	Sheelo'h.
Limbah.	Chirrah.
Tambah.	Mayin.
Secky.	Bahley.
Serry.	Yehley.
Tunkah.	Henny.
Menkey.	Bo''inkēh.

<i>Of Towns.</i>	<i>Of Headmen.</i>	<i>Number of Inhabitants.</i>
Yongroo	king George	150
Kumrobay	bay Maruh	200
Monlo'h	nen Sukoh	100
Kafoo	pah Bap	100
Kommēm	pah Menkey	50
Robenkēh	nen Ballah	50
Tolung	pah Bussom	30

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Headmen.</i>	<i>Number of Inhabitants.</i>
Manoh	pah Manoh	30
Tagery	pah Tunkah	50
Boom	Sopereh	20
Lonkeh	Dalamodu	300
Kamasundu	Henny (a woman)	15
Tétrick	pah Kongbeh	25
Kiturr	a slave town.	
Menkeh	a slave town.	
Baloh.....	pah Peter	25

VOCABULARY.

PART I.

BULLOM AND ENGLISH.

A.

Ah!..... an interjection.

ah yes.

ah the personal pronoun of the
first person singular.

ah stands at the end of sentences
merely to point them out to
be questions : as, *loa n' choe*
ah? where dost thou dwell ?

ah follows active verbs without
any signification.

ahamë mine own.

ahamoa thine own.

ahawoa his own.

ahahë our own.

ahano your own.

ahangha their own.

abgboh !	an interjection—oh !
adurēh	inhabitants.
ahwain	owner.
akpilbah	plenty, a great many.
alloh	down, under.
an	a negative particle—no, not; <i>hě</i> <i>bě an</i> , I have not.
appa	master, father.
atook } ěttook }	..... above, on.
ayēē	in, within, inward.
ayin	a place, somewhere.
ní ayin	no where.
ayin bulēing ...	in all places, every where.
ayin a chillang	another place.
ayin a bull	in one place, together.
ayaing	amidst, amongst.
ayain ayain ...	yes, true.
tēyain	the middle ones, the middle of the body.

B.

hallē baan	to anoint.
babang	a fire-brand.
bah	great, father of many children.
bah Hinneh ...	great Hinneh ; as, Alexander the Great.
bah me	my father.
Bah Tukeh	Father of heaven, God.
hallē ball	to sin, trespass.

- hallë ballang } ... to write.
 gball }
 ballo *or* Barry a palaver house, court house.
 balma a country knife.
 bannah a plantain—pl. *n*.
 bang evil, bad ; a chain,
 hallë bang *n* loonk ... to bend the knees, kneel.
 Bankleley February.
 bar a bar,—value of three shillings
 and six pence ; in Sierra
 Leone, a dollar, or five shil-
 lings.
 hallë bass to sweep.
 batankah a potatoe.
 batto a cutlass.
 bay king.
 lë bay kingdom.
 bay lë moa thy kingdom.
 hallë baykëh to put in mind, remember, re-
 mind ; rule.
 hallë bay tē pil..... to lay eggs.
 baylay }
 behlēh } until, except.
 be'h no.
 hallë bē to have, to possess.
 hallë bēh to put any thing upon, to load.
 bēlang sideway, privately.
 bellēh a sail—pl. *tē*.
 bellung side, edge, border ; *ē Dellung ē*
ting, on both sides ; *u bel-*
lung u bull, on one side.

hallë bempah	to circumcise.
u bempah	circumcision.
ben	old.
benah	parents, elders, old people.
hallë beng	to feel, touch, meddle, interfere.
hallë beng u gbelling	to ring the bell.
bencheleh	a bench.
hallë benkir	to habituate, accustom, endure.
bëng	a board.
berikēh	goods, merchandize.
berikēhuo	a merchant.
beseck	a broom.
besheleh	not knowing; compound of <i>be'h</i> , not ; <i>shee</i> , know ; <i>leh</i> , it.
bet	a box.
hallë bett ..	to cut.
hallë bett tunga	to cut or settle palaver.
bettelo'h	the lower part of the belly ; loins.
bick	a coarse mat.
bikēh	storm, tornado.
bim ngha	along with.
hallë boa	to be able (can).
boi	a servant (maid).
bokòh	haft, European cloth.
bomu } bomung }	..... large, great.
bonno ...	speech, apology, defence, ex- cuse, (<i>see dim</i>).
boqlung	the place where the sun sets ; west.

- boolung downward.
- hallë booss to skin, to undress.
- bongha pity, sympathy, sorrow.
- hallë bonth to meet with, or find something.
- borr } { generation, line of descend-
- uborr } { ance
- hallë bú'í to dig.
- bulëing all.
- bull the head; number one.
- bú'll a story, falsehood, lie.
- hallë bum to meet.
- hallë butigul to whet, sharpen.
- hallë buntëë..... to rub the skin; to wash, bathe.
- buntha a parable.
- hallë buss or gboss... to bark.
- hallë buffle to be cold.
- hallë conth u buffle... to catch cold.
- buflle cold.
- u buffle u gbir . colder.
- ngcho chang buffle coldest.
- hallë bussle to be wet.
- buttong button.
- büttüll green, not ripe. ...
- buyah a gift, alms. ...

C.

- Chah or } ... yesterday.
- chenchah }
- hallë cheh or choe ... to live, to be, to dwell, to abide.
- chēh here.

- hallë chall to sit down.
 hallë chakomum to chew.
 hallë chang to pass ; to be better than
 others ; to pass by ; to go on.
 hallë chëë (ah)..... to bring.
 hallë chemm (el) to warn, give notice, proclaim:
 nko ngha chemm el, go warn
 them.
 chenchah yesterday.
 cherry wisdom.
 cheeràh palaver, civil business that is
 talked of at the *barry* ; or,
 merely the speaking of the
 palaver, a trial.
 chillang another.
 chinchy a plate—pl. *ë*.
 chin or chain... not.
 chirock scarce, scarcely, seldom.
 hallë chissung to sneeze.
 hallë chòh to fight.
 chom a round low seat like a foot-
 stool ; stool.
 chong by and by.
 hallë choo or chew... to stab, to pierce with a point-
 ed weapon ; to inform ; to
 warn ; to caution.
 hallë choomoot to tickle.
 hallë chossung to suck the teeth (considered
 by Africans as a very great
 affront.)

hallë chuck to twist; to spin.

chuln night.

chull ayain..... midnight.

hallë chum to break a nut; to fire a gun
or an arrow.

hallë chum pëah..... to break the arm, or to bend
the elbows.—To have a right
idea of this word, it must be
observed, that when the
common Bullom comes to
see the king, he kneels down
before his majesty, touches
the ground with his elbows
and forehead at once, and,
prostrating himself thus, says,
Sukëhty, which he repeats
thrice; to which the king
answers thrice, *m' bah, m' bah,*
m' bah. After this ceremony,
the subject ventures to draw
nearer to his majesty, and
shakes hands with him.

Hence we may make use of

hallë chum pëah as, to worship, reverence, ho-
nour, adore.

chundal bad, lewd, lustful.

hallë choe chundal ... to be lewd.

noma chundal... a lewd woman, a prostitute,
strumpet.

nopokan chandal a lustful man. . .
hallë chung to dish ; to take up victuals.

Deedth the second day after to-morrow.

dere' with:

dëring hair—pl. ë.

ëdëring u tumoi fine grass, food for cattle.

dees heavy.

deesul heavier.

ngcho chang dees heaviest.

dēwoòh death.

**din thing : *ah bē an din*, I have
nothing.**

dinteh..... white (see linteh).

hallə dim to speak, plead, apologize.

hallë dim ubonnoh ... to make a speech, apology.

dyack the day after to-morrow.

dyall **flesh, body.**

hallë dyo to eat.

hallë dyëë to kill.

dveeno a murderer.

dyom fire.

hallë du'i **to steal.**

dù'ino a thief.

E..... a particle used between the nouns and adjectives. It

forms a great many plurals of nouns, like *ah*, *n*, *të*, *së*. It is placed at the end of sentences, like *ah*, to point out the sentence to be a question : as, *moa më ko dere ë?* dost thou go with me ?

ëboll	.....	before.
ëchang	.....	a tooth—pl. <i>nchang</i> .
ëdë	.....	yams.
ëeh n lap	}	... ah ! shame !
oh n lap		
ëfui	.....	bragging, boasting.
ëgbim	.....	smoke.
e'h	.....	interjection, expressing surprise, wonder.
ëhëll	.....	salt.
ëlack	.....	a wonder.
ëhook	.....	a hook.
ëkolo'h	.....	cockles.
ëkulung	.....	a goat—pl. <i>së</i> .
ëlorr	.....	ugliness, deformity.
ënarr	.....	a bullock—pl. <i>së</i> .
ënanng	.....	to-day.
ëpëh	.....	an elephant—pl. <i>së</i> .
ëpëh	.....	a corpse, dead body.
ëpëhlë	.....	grace, favour.
ëpang	.....	the moon.
ëpang ë bomung	.....	the great moon; June.

- êrick..... a thing—pl. *ń*.
 êrong a mountain—pl. *ń*.
 ńrong the pl. of *êrong*, signifies a
 mask.
 êrong êtook ... the top of a mountain.
 êsho..... morning, the time when the
 sun rises.
 êsok..... a fowl—pl. *sě*.
 êsoy..... coals.
 êshang..... ants.
 êtámě a key—pl. *ń*.
 êtook above, upward, on ; the place
 where the sun rises ; east.
 êting..... a baboon—pl. *sě*.
 êtùh..... an anchor.
 êtùh..... an iron pot—pl. *ńtùh*.
 êtu'i..... a mortar—pl. *ńtú'i*.
 êvay..... a bird—pl. *sě*.
 êway oysters.
 êyou... a fish—pl. *sěsoo* and *susěě*.

F.

- Feh money.
 hallě fě to cut the throat.
 hallě foě to go out.
 foě out.
 hallě foh *mí* to speak, tell.
 fohměhn not speaking.
 ńfoh..... language.
 hallě foko'h to deliver, fetch out.

- hallë folafolah to whisper.
 hallë foll to give over work ; to rest.
 foll rest, quietness.
 foll an eye—pl. *tëfoll*.
 hallë fonkong to bleed.
 hallë fook to come from, come out.
 hallë fool to blow.
 foro'h baft.
 fosso'h strength, power, might.
 fohsa strongly, powerfully, mightily.
 Foy sky, heaven, God.
 fongfo'll a door;—*inkanta fongfoll u*
 tre, shut the door.
 fui the floating of any thing; the
 pressing of palm-oil out of
 the nuts; the coming-out of
 the oil; the making oil.
 hallë fui to make palm-oil.
 hallë fuiyung to float on water; swim.
 fü'kah sour oranges.
 n' fülüng salt water.
 fun manner, habit.
 fung a rice store.
 Furry a man's name.
 furr family.
 furr backbiting.

G.

- Gbahot publicly.
 Gbakroom March.

- hallë gballto write.
 ugball writing.
 gballno a writer.
 gballo'h a blacksmith's shop.
 gbamfà'h à portmanteau; a bag—pl. *tě*.
 hallë gban to rub, anoint the skin with
 palm-oil.
 gbannah the title of the headman next
 to the king in power.
 gbang to-morrow.
 gbantama..... surrounding, neighbouring
 country.
 gbankang pooto an umbrella.
 hallë gbassy }...{ to clear up, divide; bear tes-
 hallë gbassky }...{ timony.
 hallë gbath to strike with the fist; to
 thump.
 hallë gbanthë to pluck.
 gbassah a handkerchief.
 gbeak a rudder.
 hallë gbëëng to take an oath; to swear;—
 m'boa rë gbëëng ě? canst
 thou swear to it?
 hallë gbëh (yeh) to walk about, travel.
 ugbëh walk.
 gbëhno walker, traveller.
 gbëlling a bell.
 hallë gbëlleng to search, examine, note, ob-
 serve; to look at any thing
 with attention.

- gbémon the blossom of a tree.
 gbeng glory.
 gbēngn' much.
 hallē gbēngn' to have authority, power, influence.
 gbengbe'h pepper.
 gbengbah restless, uncomfortable (of sleep).
 hallē gbent to hurt any member of the body by a cut or blow, so as to leave a mark; to mark, to carve.
 hallē gbentē to seize.
 gbentick seizing, catching.
 gbet..... a ring—pl. *ní*.
 hallē gbenthle to surprise, to catch unawares.
 gberē no.
 gberé'h severity.
 gbe rreh flour, meal.
 gbirr much.
 hallē gbing to finish.
 hallē gbinghirr..... to threaten.
 hallē gbill to heap up wood for burning.
 hallē gbitty (ah) to condemn.
 gbitty yendy ... condemnation; judgment on thyself.
 gbo only, ever.
 gboll } ... { heart, mind; *ugboll u bomung*,
 ugboll } ... { a large heart; *proud*.
 gborolo'h..... the chin.

hallë gbose (tues) ... to bark;—*tunqi* *uon* *gboes*, the
dog barks...

Gbootha July.

gboothlah stunted; hindered from growth;
not so large as common.

hallë gboo (oh)..... to stoop down, so as to be able
to feed (animals).

hallë gbookë to belch, strain.

gbum dust.

gbuss smell.

hallë gbus ngha to order; to command.

gbus nghano ... a commander.

hallë gburrikan..... to run.

gbürürükūmp ... a sea tortoise.

gbūt or gbet ... a ring—pl. *s*.

hallë gby to charge a person with a
crime; to impute.

H.

Ha here.

ha of, on.

haloh which.

hallë..... about, for, to.

hankirr a rib—pl. *ë*.

hatë belonging to black—*ka* and *të*.

harah të blue baft.

hallë he'h to embark; to glimmer, glow
(fire)

hēlēh the sea.

hē..... pron. we.

heng..... wind.

hill a lugar, plantation.

ḥallē hin to lay down ; to rest.

hallē hinē cause to lay down.

**hinehn not laid down; not at rest;
uneasy.**

binakin ourselves.

binating we, both.

hallë hinka to come from.

hinkel from, sometime denoted by k
only.

hallë hiam to deny.

hallë hirr to cross ; to go over.

hallë hirrick to carry over; to translate.

hoa of, on.

hallë hong to blow a whistle.

horah baft.

horah dinteh ... white baft.

horah të blue baft.

ballë hun to come.

hallë hvoy to be glad.

hvoy a cloud.

1.

Ilille name.

indē, **boiled rice.**

inokulung **white rice.**

iss an interjection, denoting contempt.

N

•

- 二

hallë keth	to cut down, divide, separate.
keth	a division of land; a chapter.
kew	an alligator.
kick	a small hill.
kill	a monkey—pl. sē.
kill	a house—pl. tē.
kill tō pay	stone houses → i. e. stones placed in a heap, to the re- membrance of the dead.
hallë kill	to bite.
kim	a shell—pl. tē.
hallë kim	to run away, to flee.
hallë kin	to appear.
kin	as, like.
kin or lëkeng ...	a knife.
kin lë pomòh ...	a small knife, penknife.
kirah	the act of doing any thing.
kirr	a snake, a serpent.
kit	little, small.
kith	the breast.
kiturr	a king of sugar plumbs.
hallë kissy	to finish.
ükissy	the end.
ko	to, at, in.
hallë ko	to go.
konēhn.....	not to go.
kondy	gone.
ko lill	over.
kolmah	a mat of bulrushes.
kollung	the same.

kollung	.....	seed, grain.
kong	.....	a large sea tortoise.
hallë kong	.....	to bury. ...
nkong	.....	blood.
hallë konth	.....	to catch.
kontch	.....	limbs of an animal ; legs, bones.
konno	}	which, or that which ; the same
konneh		
	.....	who.
koëh	.....	a relative pronoun of things.
koron'tah	.....	a chain—pl. ä.
ku	.....	to, in.
hallë kû	.....	to mention, speak about.
kubòh	.....	an earthen pot—pl. tē.
kufërah	.....	trowsers.
hallë kui	... ..	to take ; out, up.
kull	.....	there.
hallë kull	.....	to drink.
hallë kullë	.....	to cause to drink.
kullehn	.....	not drinking.
hallë kullòh	.....	to regard, respect, honour ; to mind.
kullo'h	.....	regarded, respected.
hallë kum (oh)	.....	to beget ; to bear.
kumtar	.....	pregnant ; <i>no lakan kumtar</i> , a pregnant woman.
kum oh kull	... ..	unto thee ; to your place.
kokum oh ayaing	.....	out of thee.
kumdy	.....	born ; begotten.
kun	.....	the belly.
kunneh	.....	bowels.

kunt.....	a monkey-apple-tree—pl. ē.
ukunt	a monkey-apple—pl. ŋ.
hallē kung	to finish.
kundy	finished.
kunk	a fence.
kuroth	the throat.
Kunny	the name of a man.
kurass	corrals.
hallē kunan	to tell, inform.
kūnkūrēh	a cock.
kuss	morsel; remainder of victuals.
hallē kussy	to take by force.
kusskuss	indian corn—pl. n.
kut tokol... ..	beyond, yonder.
kutah	cloth.

L.

La, lakan, and lak	} female, wife, woman.
no lakan	
noma	
labum	great-grandmother.
lagbing	a midwife.
lahna kē	this thing,
lahna woa yeo...	the thing on her.
lalāh	an oar.
laleh	that is.
la and lan	it, the same.
hallē lamleh	to think, imagine.
langbang.....	a young man.
langbang moneh	a poor man.

- hallë laukung (oh) ...** to lend ear, hearken, listen,
 honour, obey.
lantah as, in English, Sir ? *Madam ?*
 : *Miss ? (see oh.)*
hallë lant to hang up.
hallë lap to make ashamed ; to forgive.
lap forgiveness, shame.
larm..... grandmother.
latang thighs.
lëh that.
hallë lëh to say.
ngaha lëh said, saying.
lëbang..... badly, bad, mad, vexed.
lëlëh| the earth.
lëkëng..... knife.
lëmo salutation at meeting ; as, *how*
do you do ? Reply, *mëbah.*
hallë lënka to shake hands, to send com-
 pliments.
lëng..... all.
lëmplëmp quickly, swiftly.
lëshall the rainy season.
lëyah fat.
hallë lëhlë..... to look, behold ; to be alive.
nëhlë ! behold !
hallë lill to come down (rain.)
ko lill over.
hallë lim to follow after.
hallë lintëh to whiten.
lintëhandintëh white. The Bulloms do not

hällä lull to sleep.

lâllehñ.....	not sleeping.
hallë looll.....	to tumble.
nlooll	the gall.
lüm	a word, voice.
lümèh	a country shirt <i>or</i> gown.
lulan	the last.
hallë lükòh	to have charge of any thing valuable; to possess it, as eyes, limbs, soul, body, child.

M.

Ma	not.
ma	relative pronoun; it, the same.
hallë mail	to dismiss, let go.
màlàkà	an angel.
hallë mam	to laugh.
màmà	thanks.
manah	these.
manneh	fellowship, union, friendship.
mantinth	blue baft.
hallë marr (ah)	to love, forgive, assist: to beg pardon.
umarr	love.
mar-o-mar	roguery.
hallë matt	to hide.
mattun	hidden.
hallë mamnoo	to rally, to banter.
më	me, mine.
hallë meàh	to visit.
lëmeàhn	visiting.

mealno	a stranger.
memleh	a looking-glass.
men	water.
men or main ...	five.
hallë mengëë	to teach.
hallë mennëë	to light a candle ; to kindle fire.
mentiüka.....	butter.
messah	a table.
messry.....	a needle—pl. <i>m</i> .
min	nose.
hallë minta	to be bold, impudent.
mintahn	not bold.
moa.....	thou, thine.
moaloe	measure.
m' moh	milk.
hallë moi	to come.
hallë moi yain	to come together ; to meet.
moneh.....	any thing or person exciting pity or compassion ; an or- phan, poor person ; poor, poverty, distress.
hallë moonëë wayling	to go back, to return.
moos	a cat.
mo"i.....	rum, wine, spirits of any kind.
mulling	the tongue.
mun.....	thou.
munëkehn	thyself.
Mufroo	August.
murray	a priest.

N.

- N..... like *ë, g, w*, begins a number of words. It is of various uses besides this, as observed pp. 3, 45, and 65.
- na and.
- naë road.
- nanas a pine-apple.
- hallë nanlah to be rich.
- hallë nassum to stoop.
- níbell a nut ; *ëbell ë wah*, palm-nuts.
- níbuntha a parable.
- nídërick gifts, benefits.
- nēh not, for, this.
- hallë neckë to hurt ; to injure.
- hallë neckle ... to be sick.
- nen the title of a headman : as, *Sir*, perhaps.
- hallë nickre to prepare, make ready (dinner).
- nia people.
- niantangoma ... a spider.
- nin people ; both.
- ning a scheme.
- ninghë ..,..... craftily, cunningly.
- níföh language.
- hallë ngha to make ; to do.
- nghandy } ... { done, made.
- nghan } ... { done.
- nghang you.

ngha . . . . .	..	they, their, them.
ngha		and.
ngheh		who, which, the same which.
ngheh neh		what, who.
hallë nghëll		to try, to endeavour.
ngho		which, how.
nghom		how much.
ńkang		a small kind of indian corn, called by the settlers <i>kush-</i> <i>kush</i> .
ńloë		out of sleep.
no		your, you.
no		a person.
no ô no		no person, none.
noko		dirty, smutty.
nokono		neighbour.
noma		a woman, wife.
nolakan		woman, wife (<i>see</i> la, &c.)
nopokan		man, husband.
ńpunthirr		an uproar, tumult.
ńrick		hunger.
ńrong		a mask,
ńse'h		the first.
nshank		ginger.
ńtin		wisdom.
hallë bē ńtin		to possess wisdom.
ńtokòh		stockings.
ńtoll		a very small kind of indian corn, smaller than <i>ńkang</i> and <i>kusskuss</i> .

nū	.....	and.
num	.....	yet.
hallē	numē	..... to go out, to extinguish (fire)
nusung	.....	elbow.
nū'i	.....	ear—pl. <i>tē</i> .
n̄qui	.....	oil : <i>n̄qui n̄shah</i> , red oil, palm oil.
n̄viss	..... ..	animals, meat.
n̄yē	.....	footstep.
n̄yarrah	.....	thin, lean.
nyankarah	.....	trowzers.
n̄yelneh	.....	who.
n̄yērick	.....	goods.

O.

oh	.....	an interjection.
òh	.....	a disrespectful answer to the call of a superior.

P.

hallē	{ paamum paamam }	... to make haste.
hallē	packah.....	to pay.
	packah	..... wages.
hallē	packill	..... to tremble.
	pah	..... a bone.
	pah	..... a title; as, in English, Mr.:— <i>pah Tunkah</i> , Mr. Tunka; <i>pah Peter</i> , Mr. Peter, &c.: like <i>nen Sucko</i> , Sir Sucko, and <i>nen gbannah</i> .

pah or upah	}	.....	when; what time.
hallë pabyah		.....	to exact, demand.
pall ëpall	}	.....	the sun.
pamol		.....	ghost, spirit.
pang ëpang	}	.....	the moon.
ëpang ë bomung			the great moon; June.
hallë pang		.....	to make; <i>penge</i> , made.
papah		.....	father.
Papull		.....	December.
parang		.....	afternoon.
pay		.....	a stone.
hallë pay		.....	to fill.
payeh		.....	full.
hallë payma		.....	not filled; to want.
hallë payrë	..	.....	to spill.
paytook		.....	topstone; shoulder.
pë		.....	the time when the sun sets; the end of the day, sun- set.
pëpëh		.....	a barrel.
pëpah pomo	...		a small barrel, keg.
pëh		.....	it, they, of, again, for, almost, there: <i>pëh ka no pokan</i> , there was a man.
pehmachëlëh	...		even.
pëhrëh		.....	also.
hallë pell		.....	to break a pot.

hallë pēng	.....	to leap, jump.
peng	.....	foot.
penteleh	.....	a piece.
pessah	.....	a cannon.
hallë perrin	.....	to teach oneself, to learn.
hallë pëar	.....	to stay a whole day in one place.
pëah	.....	hand.
pillës	.....	a fine mat.
pillyno	.....	an idler.
upilly	.....	idleness.
hallë pin	.....	to buy.
ūpin	.....	buying.
ping	.....	empty.
uping	.....	an empty thing; a fly—pl. ë.
pinkar	}	a gun—pl. ë.
upinkar		
hallë pinkin	.....	to turn round.
po orpekan, pòk	}	man, husband.
or nepokan		
po bull	.....	but one.
hallë pòh	.....	to arise, get up.
pòh	.....	far.
hallë poke	.....	to quarrel.
pock	}	land, country.
upock		
poloth	.....	a bannanah.
pom	.....	a leaf—pl. ë.
pomoh	.....	small, little ones.
hallë pong	.....	to throw away, to waste.

pyurr pokaa ... a boar.
pyurr ë pomo ... pigs.

R.

- Raë a letter ; any thing written.
rah three.
hallë rah to plant.
hallë ramling to pray.
rë..... is used as an auxiliary verb, to
conjugate other verbs. It is
used as a verb itself, in the
present tense only, and sig-
nifies to be. *Yah rë*, I am ;
moa rë, thou art ; *woa rë*,
he is, &c.
ring... ivory—pl. *tëring*.
hallë rinket to stagger.
rokeh blue.
hallë rok to reap.
rong } true, truly, verily. *Kay rong*
urongdong } *kë Foy*, it is true, by God ;
Kay rong kë yahmoa, it is
true, by my mother ; *kay*
rong kë wantim yahmung, it
is true, by my cousin.
rontamah a nail—pl. *n*.
rookno a person belonging to the king's
house ; a prince — pl. *ah*
rook.

r'till } dark, darkness.
 úr'till }

hallë rubah to bless.

rum a tree—pl. ë.

S.

San new.

santumirr bannanahs.

hallë sangkeng..... to warm oneself.

hallë sambo to fade, wither away; to lose
 beauty.

hallë sackle to swim.

hallë sarran to hate; abhor.

sëbay a greege;—a piece of paper
 written in Arabic, and sewed
 up in a square piece of lea-
 ther, made by the Mandin-
 goes, and sold to the Bul-
 loms and other nations as a
 preserver or protector in
 time of danger. They are in
 general tied or fastened to
 the elbows or ancles; also
 hung round the neck, so
 that the sëbay protects the
 breast, and prevents the
 bearer from being hurt by
 any shot.

hallë seçle to dry.

selë in vain.

- hallë sem to stand.
 hallë sem sounq to stand still.
 sembèh glory, majesty.
 hallë sennë to shave.
 sentung finger nails—pl. *ësentung*.
 serryno a witch.
 shack the time of cock-crowing
 in the morning;—*ñshack ah*
 rë? how did you rest?—*oh*
 yang! *ah shack a rë ëchull*
 ë; oh! I have been restless
 all night.
 shack the time to be awake. *Ah*
 shack ah rë ëchull ë, signi-
 fies, “I have been awake all
 the night.”
 Shakumo..... September.
 shall } a river.
 ushall }
 shah red, faded yellow.
 hallë shëë to know.
 shëën not known.
 shëndòh welcome.
 shëloh a woman's name.
 hallë shinny to spoil, destroy.
 hallë shillin to be vexed.
 shilling vexation.
 ñshilly yendy? are you vexed?
 shillòh honey.
 shull tall.

- shung sand.
 shut a worm—pl. ě.
 sighno the palm-wine maker.
 sindere } a hat.
 sundere }
 sofally an ass.
 hallē soi to walk about.
 soyē softly, privately,
 sokòh time.
 sole flux, running.
 hallē son (eh) to dream.
 son a dream.
 hallē soll to mock, to cheat.
 sonlah a lion.
 hallē sont to sew.
 hallē sorry to mix.
 hallē satòh to get, to obtain.
 hallē sootah to hit,
 hallē soonting to comb.
 hallē spory to pull up by the root.
 soung still, without motion.
 sui or } a horse.
 sua, sway. }
 hallē sway to tempt.
 sugory sugar.
 sukohno a headman, chief.
 sukòhty expression of humility : see
 hallē chum.
 hallē suntah to strike.
 surung a pestle.

susë.....	fishes—singl. <i>ëyoo</i> .
hallë sum	to chew; to eat any thing not ripe.
ësum } ësam }	..... the cud.

T.

Tagery	spotted; like a sheep or goat with large black or white spots on different places.
tak	to split, cleave asunder.
talong	another.
hallë tamö	to conquer.
tamono	a conqueror.
tamu ...	a boy.
tamaseryno	a witness.
hallë cheh tamasery...	to be a witness.
hallë tang or tank ...	to climb up; to cry out; to lament; mourn; to make a cry, as the natives do at the death of any person.
utank	a cry, lamentation.
hallë tanghelling	to weep; to mourn within; shed tears.
utanghelling ...	weeping.
tant	a chair.
tanto pooto	a white man's chair.
Taroc'konay ...	November.
hallë taykë	to stir up fire.
tayk or } tëhk }	..... a little, small quantity.

- tē black.
- hallē tēlah to trade.
- uteelah trade.
- hallē tehnin } ... } to think, to consider, por-
 tennin } ... { der.
- ētēhn thought, mind.
- tēhm friend.
- tehm̄ba'h great friend, good or dear
 friend: *see* ba'h.
- tēkum a middle-sized tortoise.
- teng sweet.
- tengul sweeter.
- nḡho chāng tengul, sweetest.
- tent nigh, near.
- hallē tenting to hatch.
- tentingr̄ hatched, hatching.
- hallē tērēh to hate, dislike, abhor.
- tereng a hard rock, flint.
- hallē tick to land.
- hallē tinkilla to call loud; to hollow.
- ting two.
- tint bald, naked.
- tinlēh a kind of small raisins or cur-
 rants.
- tipull ashes.
- hallē tissung to play.
- tissrah scissars.
- tittee }
 tittee bunkuloh } the devil.
- tittkēh lame.

- to..... this.
- to *or* tofoe bush, wilderness, wood.
- to yahmung ... holy bush; a place in the
woods where kings and
headmen are buried. No
person is allowed to go to it
upon pain of death.
- hallë tok to wash clothes.
- hallë tohn tëfolleh ... to wash the eyes, the face.
- hallë tollih to comfort, console.
 ntollih comfort, consolation.
 tollihno a comforter.
- hallë tollin to be silent.
 tone *or* toang ... a score, twenty.
- hallë tongalin to make ready, prepare.
 tonkolòh..... the place under the arm.
- hallë too to spit.
 took..... hot.
 tookul hotter.
 ngho chang a took, hottest.
- hallë tookullë to warm water.
- hallë toon to smell, seek, search.
- hallë toonkë..... to cause to seek; to shew:—
 ntoonkë më loa, make me seek
 the place; shew me the
 place.
- toosha'h a sacred word, used at the bu-
rial of persons, by the elders
of the people. Children are
not permitted to make use of
this word.

hallë tossung	to cough.
hallë tott	to suck.
tra	these.
traa	a nest of a bird.
traak	son.
traal.....	a field.
trick	the stump of a tree—pl. <i>të</i> .
trim	time.
trim nrick	time of hunger, famine.
tre	the article "the."
hallë tram	to draw; to make any kind of figures.
hallë trip	to begin.
utripuk	beginning.
hallë trūnkēh	to teach.
tūkēh	sky, light; heaven; <i>Ba'h tukēh</i> , Father of heaven, God
hallë tūk or took	to mistake; to err.
tūkin	a mistake; an error.
tūkēhn.....	not mistaken.
hallë tū'i	to hear; <i>tui</i> , cheek—pl. <i>n</i> .
hallë tū'in	to burn.
hallë tūll	to come down; to descend (a hill.)
hallë tullë	to cause to come down, take down.
tūllēhn.....	not coming down.
hallë tum (oh)	to beg, to ask a favour; to count.
tumdy	asked, begged.

- tumno a beggar.
 tumack the neck.
 tumoi a dog.
 tun *or* toon..... little, short.
 hallë tün to sing; to trouble; to look
 for; to search.
 tūngàh palaver, the trouble into which
 a person often brings himself,
 which is settled at *balle* or
 barry: see *cheerá'h*.
 hallë tunk..... to be deep.
 tūnk deepness.
 utūnk root.
 ania tūnkàh ... deep men, wise people; judges,
 lawyers, scribes.
 hallë tūnkūlah to gather together.
 tūrmàh a chameleon.
 turr't a town—pl. π.
 tuss proud, boasting, vain, fopish.
 hallë bē tuss to possess pride, to be vain,
 foolish.

U.

- Ubank a rope, slavery.
 ubell a rat.
 ubeng a foot.
 ūbòh bread.
 ābullòh a shark.
 ūdyo food.
 ūdyēē murder.

ūgbim	fruit.
ūgbo	a tiger—pl. <i>ēgbo</i> .
ūgborr	a train, or herd of sheep.
ūgbing	bracelets.
ūgbūkūrr.....	a lock—pl. <i>nīgbukurr</i> or <i>ē</i> .
ūhiant	a child.
ūhink	a bed.
ūhank	a bug—pl. <i>sē</i> .
ūkant	arm.
ūkam	camwood, red die wood.
ūkēhnēē	light.
ūkūm	a small insect ; a little fly.
ūkūnt	a monkey-apple.
ūkūt	thunder.
ūlāh	a louse—pl. <i>ēlāh</i> .
ūlēh	a bough.
ūloak	a duck.
ūlūi	a star—pl. <i>nīlūi</i> .
ūlūm	a tail.
ūlūm	a flame of fire.
ūlūll	the gall of any creature.
ūmar	love.
ūnēh	the sole of the foot.
ūpah	a cut, a wound.
ūnah	a caterpillar.
ūpah loa?	when, what time?
ūpellēh	rough rice.
ūpill	a sore.
ūbeng ūpill.....	a sore foot.
ūpilly	idleness.

ūpuck	the navel.
ūpuē.....	straw or grass for thatching.
ūsāē	the dry season.
ūsay	a spoon—pl. ē.
ūshāh	bread.
ūshall	a river.
ūsogbo	mire, dirt.
ūsūh	a finger—pl. sēsūh.
ūsūh pokan.....	the thumb.
ūsūnk	a cork—pl. n'.
ūtēēlah	trade.
ūtēnn	a fable.
ūtock	wood, a stick.
ūtott	buttocks.
ūtūnk	root—pl. n'.
ūmēlēng	negligence.
ūmoll (oh)	lodging, quarters.
ūwem	a toe—pl. sēwem.
ūwem u pokan	the large toe.
ūyillin	not drunk, sober.

V.

hallē vailē (eh)	to make free; to redeem.
vailē	redemption.
vailēno	redeemer.
hallē veal (ah)	to call; to name.
vie ah	long since; long ago.
viss }	animals, meat; beef.
n'viss }	

W.

- Wah** a palm-tree—pl. *ē*.
wacka ... red rice.
walin a fathom.
wamna travelling.
wang daughter.
wanta a girl.
wantēh sister.
wanting bloom, immaturity ; a virgin.
hallē wainy to put away victuals : to gather
up the remainder.
hallē way to call ;—*n'ko way Jack*, go
call Jack.
hallē way to fear.
wayling behind, backward.
hallē wēen to go away slightly ; to with-
draw.
hallē wēenēh to abuse ; to curse ; to use bad
language.
hallē wēh to be well ;—*moa wēh?* art
thou well ?
Wellwell January.
hallē wenth to feed ; to take food ; to eat
grass.
wērrēck a coarse mat.
hallē wicky or } to stretch the limbs.
wickin }
will tall, long, high, lofty ; also deep,
as, *loē will*, a deep hole.
woa he, his, him, she, her.

- woang ten.
 hallë woke to squeeze.
 wokeno *or* } ... a slave—pl. *ahwoke*.
 woono }
 hallë woll to breathe.
 wom a canoe; any kind of vessel.
 wom pooto a white man's vessel, ship.
 wom Bullom ... a canoe. The Bulloms are
 said to be the inventors of
 the canoe. Hence the Sus-
 soos call it *Bullama kunky*;
 and the Timanees call it
Bill o Bullem, the Bullom
 vessel.
 won he, she.
 wonëken himself, herself.
 hallë wong (oh) to send (a thing).
 wonno } ... { whosoever, he that, that which,
 wonneh } ... { who, which.
 worrë bad.
 hallë wote to carry any thing on the head.
 hallë woo to die.
 dewoo death.
 hallë woony to make publicly known; to
 expose to the notice of the
 world.
 hallë wool *or* } to resemble.
 wūlnin }
 hallë wūng to crow, to curse.
 hallë wūngūl to sell.
 hallë wūtt to be loaded, burdened; to

bear the load ; to bear a
child.

Wüfay May.

Y.

Yaanígn. a word of admiration;—*yaanígn*
watch keleng, indeed this
is a fine or nice good
watch.

yabba small onion—pl. *ë*.

yah mother.

yah I.

yahmung holy.

yamfa deceit.

yang I.

yangëken myself.

hallë yanghin to depart.

Yanthëmë April.

hallë yarr to cook ; to boil.

hallë yatt to row.

yattahn not rowing.

hallë yay to dance.

hallë yayrë to lend ; to interpret.

yaing together.

yafëing..... public road, example.

hallë yëë to ask, inquire.

yëenk bees-wax.

hallë yëëre to open ; to unlock.

yeh what, when ; because.

yeh kin when as.

yeh bill ah ? ... what is the matter ?

- hallë yēhma to want, desire, to will.
 yeking thing.
 yēn not.
 yēngn interjection : hush ! silent !
 hallë yēttē or } ... { to hold ; to take hold ; to con-
 yetthē } ... { ceive ; to believe.
 yeome the title given to the king
 only. I believe it may sup-
 ply the room of the word
 " Lord."
- hallë yickettah to shake.
 hallë yill to drink to excess ; to get
 drunk.
 uyillin not drunk, sober.
 yillno a drunkard.
 yin a place, a thing.
 yin ò yin nothing.
 hallë yoo to agree to ; to permit.
 hallë yòh to borrow.
 hallë yoke to sew seed.
 yoke }
 nyoke } beads.
 hallë yook to build.
 hallë yúck to conduct ; to guide, lead ; to
 carry.
 yúckno conductor, leader, carrier.
 hallë yūrn to groan.
 yotha a farm, prepared for burning
 and clearing.

PART II.

ENGLISH AND BULLOM.

A.

About	hallë
above	atook, ëtqok.
able	boa;— <i>to be able</i> , hallë boa.
to abide	hallë cheh <i>or</i> choe.
to abhor	hallë sarran; hallë tērēh.
to abuse	hallë wēen (eh)
to accustom	hallë benkirr.
to adore	hallë ohum pēah.
afternoon	parang.
to be afraid	hallë way.
again	pēh.
to agree to	hallë yoo.
— all	buleing, leng.
allegator	kew.
always	loko buleing.
all the day	ë pall ë.
almost	pēh.
also	pērēh.
amidst }	
amongst }	ayain.

alms	buyah.
anchor	ëtùh.
and	ngba, na, nu.
angel	malaka.
animal	viss, ñviss.
to anoint.....	hallë baan.
another	chillang, talong.
ants.....	ëshang.
to apologise	hallë dim ùbonnòh.
apology	ùbonnòh.
to appear	hallë kin.
April	Yanthemë.
— arm	ukant. <i>uikang</i>
to arise	hallë pòh.
as	kin.
ashamed	ñlap.
— ashes	tipul.
to assist	hallë marr.
at	ko.
August	Mufroo.
to have authority ...	hallë gbengn.

B.

Baboon	ëting.
back	} wayling,
backward	
to backbite	hallë tuntë.
backside	purreh.
bathe	hallë buntëë.
bad	bang, lëbang, worry,

baft	bokoh, horah, forah.
bag	gbamfah.
bald	tint.
bannanas	poloth, santumirr.
to banter	hallë mamnoo.
to bark	hallë gboss.
barrel	pëpah.
to beat	hallë bung.
to beat the drum ...	hallë lock.
to bear (child)	hallë hum.
beard	ushah.
beauty	lippy.
to be	hallë chëh or choe.
bed	shink.
before	ëboll.
to beg	hallë tum.
beggar	tumuo.
to beg pardon	hallë marr
beads	nÿohë.
beasts	nÿist.
because	yeh.
to beget	hallë hum.
begotten	kumdy.
to begin	hallë trip.
beginning	utripick.
to behold	hallë lehlë.
behold !... ..	shëhlë!
behind	wayting.
to believe	hallë yettöö.
bell	gbelling.

- belly kur.
 bellyfull pumah.
 belonging to hatē.
 to belch hallē ghookē.
 bench bencheleh.
 to bend the knees ... hallē bang n'loonik.
 benefit buyah, n'dērick.
 to beseech hallē tum.
 better yēnkēlēng.
 best ... ngho chang kēlēng.
 beyond kūt tokol.
 — to bite hallē kill. *hall I kill*
 — bird..... ēvay. *Ive*
 boar pyurr ē pokan.
 board bēng.
 to boast hallē bē tuss.
 body dyall.
 to boil hallē yarr.
 a boil pung.
 boiled rice indē.
 to be bold hallē minta.
 — bone pàh.
 border, edge gbellung, gbanyang.
 to borrow hallē yòh.
 born kumdy.
 both nin, ting.
 bottle bitterah.
 bough uleh.
 bowels kunēh.
 boy ... tamu.

box	bet.	
bug	ukant.	
bullock	ënar.	
to burn	hallë tū'in.	hallI tain
to bury	hallë kong.	hallI Kong
to burden	hallë wutt.	
bush	to, tofoi.	
but	kereh.	
buttons	buttong.	
butter	mentinka.	
to buy	hallë pin.	
buying	upin.	
to build	hallë yook.	
by and by	chong.	
black	të.	+I
blacksmith's shop	gballo.	
to bless	hallë rubah.	
to bleed	hallë fonkong.	
blind man	keh foyno.	
blue	te, rokeh.	
blue baft	mantinth.	
blood	nkong.	g.Kong
bloom of youth ...	wanting; hence a virgin, wan-	
	tim.	
blossom of trees ..	gbemoa.	
to blow	hallë fool.	
to blow the whistle...	hally hong.	
bragging	ëfui, tuss.	
bracelets	ügbing.	

brand	babaug.
bread	uboh.
to break a stick	hallë hentä.
to break a pot	hallë pell.
to break a nut	hallë chum.
— breast	kish.
to breathe	hallë well.
to bring	hallë chee.
broom	beseck.
brook	pay.
brother	piatre.
to brush with the hand	hallë punshë.

C.

to call	hallë way.
to call loud.....	hallë tiakilla.
to call, to name	hallë veal.
camwood	ükam.
canoe	wom.
cannon	passah.
to cast away	hallë peng.
to cast anchor	hallë peng ètùh,
cat	moos.
to catch	hallë konth.
to catch a person ...	hallë ghentä.
catching	ghentick.
cape	boom.
to carry	hallë yuck.
carrier	yucka.

to carve	hallé g bent.
caterpillar	umah.
to caution	hallé chew.
to censure	hallé tuaté.
chair	tant.
chain	korontah.
to charge	hallé gby.
chapter	keth.
to cheat	hallé soll.
checks	ntu'i.
chief	nen gbannah, nen Sukoh. Su- kone.
chin	gberolek.
to chew	hallé chakomun.
to chew the cud.....	hallé sun.
to circumcise	hallé bempah.
circumcision	nbempah.
child	uhiant.
clay	ghum.
white clay	pooto.
to clear away	hallé gbassy.
to cleave asunder ...	hallé tak.
to climb up	hallé tang.
cloth	kutah.
cloud cloud	hvey, hvoI
coals	övey.
cock	kunkureh.
cockles ..	eketoh.
cold cold	huffe.
solder	uhuffe ngbir.

- coldest ngho chang ubuffe
 — to come hallë moi. ~~hallë~~ moi
 not coming..... moikehn.
 to come to pass, hallë hun.
 not coming to pass hallë hunehn.
 to come together ... hallë moi yain.
 to come down hallë tull.
 to come from hallë hinka.
 to come out hallë foë, hallë fòk.
 to come down (rain). hallë lill.
 to comb hallë soonting.
 to comfort hallë tollih.
 comfort ñtollih.
 comforter tollihno.
 to commit sin hallë kanga.
 to command, hallë gbusngha.
 commander gbussnghanò.
 companion kaynah, tehmbah.
 to condemn hallë gbitty.
 to consider hallë tennin.
 to conquer hallë tamo.
 conqueror tamono.
 consolation..... ñtollih.
 to cook hallë yarr.
 cork usunk.
 corn (indian) kusskuss, ñkang ñtoll.
 corps ëpëh.
 corrals kurass.
 country pock, upock.
 neighbouring country, gbantama.

court-house	ballo, barry.
to cough	hallë tossung.
craftily	ninghë.
to cross (go over) ...	hallë hirr.
to crow	hallë wung.
to cry	hallë tang, <i>or</i> tank.
a cry	utang, utank.
cud	ësam.
cunningly	ninghë.
to curse	hallë wung.
to cut	hallë bet.
to cut the throat ...	hallë fëë.
to cut down or divide	hallë keth.
a cut	upàh.
a cutlass	battoh, sassy.

D.

Damsel	watim.
to dance	hallë yay.
dark	r'till.
darkness.....	û rr'till.
daughter.....	wang.
day	pal, lëpal : <i>the whole day</i> , Ë pal ë.
to-day	ë nang; <i>to-morrow</i> , gbang.
dayafterto-morrow	dyack.
second day after to-morrow	} deedth.
death	dewoo.
deceit	yamfab.

- defence ubonnoh.
 deformity elorr.
 deep (i. e. wise) .. tunk.
 December Papull.
 to deliver hallë fokoh.
 to demand hallë pabyah.
 to deny hallë hiam.
 to depart..... hallë senghin ; hallë yanghin.
 to destroy hallë shimmë.
 to descend hallë tull.
 to descend (rain)..... hallë till.
 devil tittë, tittë bunkuloh.
 — to die hallë woo. hallë wu
 to dig bu'i.
 dirty noko, toko.
 to dish (victuals)..... hallë shung.
 to dislike hallë tērèh ; hallë sarran.
 to dismiss hallë mail.
 to divide hallë keth.
 division keth.
 to do hallë ingha.
 — dog tumoi. tumoi, tumoi
 down } boolung, allòh.
 downward }
 to draw (figures) ... hallë tram.
 to dream hallë son.
 dream son.
 to dress hallë bempah.
 — to drink hallë kull. hallë kull
 to drink to excess ... hallë yāl.

drunkard	yillno.
to dry	hallë seckle.
— dry	sëckle. Sëckle
dry season	ûsæ.
duck	uloak.
dust.....	gbum.
to dwell	hallë cheh; choe.

E.

— to eat	hallë dyo. hall I dyo, 1 st dyo
to eat anything not ripe,	hallë sum.
earrings	n'long n'tenui.
— earth	lëh, lëhëh. lëh, l'heh
white earth	poot.
— ear	nú'i. nai
⇒ egg	pil.
edge	bellung.
elders	benah.
elbow	nurung.
elephant	ëpëh.
empty	ping.
end	akissy.
to endeavour	hallë n'ghëll.
to enjoin	hallë pahyah.
to enter	hallë loë.
equal	kaynah.
to err	hallë took or tuk.
every time	loko buleing; trim bulëing.
evil	bang.
European	Pootono.

example(public)...	yafëing.
excuse.....	bonnoh ubonnoh.
to examine	hallë gbelleng.
to expose	hallë woonë.
to exact	hallë pahyah.
to extinguish	hallë nume or numë.
— eye	foll: foll , foll
even	pehmachëlëh.
to expound	hallë gbasky.

F.

Fable	utenn.
face	foll.
to fade.....	hallë sambo.
to fall in with (meet)	hallë bonth.
false	m' bu'll.
famine	trim nrick.
farm	kill, yotha.
far	pòh.
fashion	dyàh.
— fat	lëyah. llyah
father	papa; appa, ba.
fathom	uwahlin.
family	furr.
favour	ëpëhlë.
to fear	hallë way.
February	Bankleley.
to feed (of cattle) ...	hallë wenth.
fed, filled	pumah.
to feel	hallë beng.

fellow, equal	kaynah.
fellowship	manneh.
fence	kunk.
to fetch out, deliver .	hallë fokòh.
fetice, gregree ...	sëbay.
to fill	hallë pay.
full	payeh.
to fill (the belly)	hallë pum.
filled	pumah.
field	traal.
to fight	hallë chòh.
to find	hallë kyo, bonth.
finger ,.....	usuh.
—finger-nail	sentung.
to finish	hallë gbing ; hallë kung ; hallë kissy.
finished	gbing rë, kundy, nang.
first	risëh.
— fire	dyom. dyòm
to be first	hallë trock.
female	lakan.
to fire a gun	hallë chum.
— fish	yoo, ëyou. 44, Iy24; "Iyou
— five	men.
flame	ulum.
to flee	hallë kim.
flesh	dyall.
flint	tereng.
to float	hallë fuyung; hallë pung.
flour	gberroh.

flux	sole.
a fly	aping.
a fool	nopunk.
foolishness	punk.
food for cattle ...	ëdëring tumoi.
foot	peng, upeng.
footstep	nyëë.
footstool	chom.
for	hallë, nêh, pêh.
force	fohsa.
for ever	trim buleing.
to forget	hallë porkan.
to forgive	hallë marr, hallë lap.
fowl	ësock.
friend	tehmbah, kaynah.
from	hinkeh.
fruit	ugbim.
to follow	hallë lim.

G.

Gall	ulool.
to make game	hallë soll.
to gather	hallë tunkulah.
to get, obtain	hallë sotoh.
to get ready (dinner)	hallë nickre.
to get up	hallë pòh. <i>her II pòh</i>
generation	borr, uborr.
gift	buyah.
ginger	nishank.
girl	wanta.

—to give	hallë ka or kah. hallI ka, Kah
ghost	pomul.
glory	gbeng.
to go	hallë ko.
gone	kondy.
not going	konehn.
to go about	hallë gbeh.
to go out	hallë foe,
to go on	hallë chang.
to go in	hallë loë.
to go out(extinguish } fire)	hallë nume.
to go before	hallë ko ëboll.
goat.....	ëkulung.
God.....	Foy; Bah tukeh; Allah.
gold.....	long, nlong.
— good	keleng.
goods	ndërick, nyërick, berikëh.
gown	lumoh.
to be glad	hallë hvoy; hallë marr.
grain	kollung.
grace	ëpëhle.
grave	loë.
agrave covered over	lotook.
grass(for thatching)	üpue.
grass(food for cattle)	ëdëring u tumoi.
grandmother	larm.
great-grandmother	labum.
great	bomung, bah.
the great Hinnëh .	bah Hinnëh.

the great moon (June)	ëpang ë bomung.
green, not ripe ...	buttul.
grief	bonghah.
to grind with the teeth,	} hallë sum.
to eat any thing	
unripe	
ground	gbum, pooto.
gun	pinkar, upiukar.
a large gun, cannon	pessah.
gunpowder	poubah, poubulah.

H.

Habit	fun.
to habituate	hallë benkirr.
— hair	ëdëring. <i>Idering</i>
to hang up	hallë lant.
hand	pëah.
to hasten	hallë paamum, paamam.
hat	sundir, sindir.
to hate	hallë sarrañ; hallë terëh.
to hatch	hallë tenting.
handkerchief	ybassah.
hard	kat.
harder	katul.
hardest	ngcho chang kat.
to have	hallë bë.
to have charge of	} hallë luköh,
any thing	
to have authority ...	hallë gbengr.
to have pride	hallë bë tuss.

head	bull.
headland	boomp.
headman	sukono.
to hear	hallë tũ'i.
to hearken	hallë lankung.
heart	gboll, ugboll. ^{gbo''} ^u ^{bo'} ^{bo'}
a great heart, proud	uboll u bomu.
he	woa.
heaven	foy, tukeh.
heavy	dees.
heavier	deesul.
heaviest	ngcho chang dees.
hen	ēsok ē lakan.
her	woa.
here	kull, cheh, ka.
herd (of sheep) ...	ugbor.
herself	wonēken.
to hide	hallë matt.
not hidden	hallë mattahn.
height (in the air)	tukeh.
hill	kick.
himself	wonēken.
him	woa.
his own	ahawoa.
to hit	hallë sootā.
a hog	pyurr.
to hold	hallë yettēē.
a hole	loē.
a deep hole	loē will.
holy	yamung, rubah.

holy bush	to yahmung.
to honour	hallë lankung.
honey	silloh.
a horse	suë, sooë.
— hot	took. <i>full</i>
hotter	tookul.
hottest	ngbo chang atook.
how	ngbo.
how much	nghom.
a hoop	kantab pëpah.
a hook	ëhook.
to hollow	hallë tinkillah.
a house	kill.
court-house	ballo, barry.
to humble himself ...	hallë chum pëah.
hunger	ńrick.
time of hunger ...	trim ńrick.
to hurt	hallë nëcky.
to hurt the skin so as to leave a mark	{ hallë gbent.
husband	nopokan, pok, po.
hush!	yengü.

I.

— I	Yang, yah, ah.
January	Wellwell.
to be idle	hallë pilly.
idler	pillino.
idleness	upilly.
idol	sëbay. The Mandingoes call

it, *gregree*; the Sussoos call
it, *quie*; the Croomen call it
fetice: (see *sëbay*).

if	lo, lon.
ignorant	ushee.
immediately	kehkehtoo.
impudent	mintä.
not impudent	mintahn.
to impute	hallë gby.
in	ko, kë, ku.
within	ayëë.
to inform	hallë foh, hallë kulan, hallë shew.
inhabitants	adurëh.
to injure	hallë neckë.
an insect	ukoom.
inside	}
inwardly	
indeed !	ayëë.
indeed !	yaangn !
to interfere	hallë bong.
to interpret	hallë yayrë.
interjections	oh ! ah ! eh ! ahgboh ! yaangn, nyengn !
June	ëpang ë Bomung.
July	Gbootha.
to jump	hallë peng.
it	ngha, la, lan, peh.
ivory	ring.
iron	nítuh.

K.

Key	etamë.
to kindle fire	hallë mennëe.
king	bay.
kingdom	lēbay.
a kettle	kem, kittle.
to kill	hallë dyëe. <i>hallI dyII</i>
to kneel down	hallë beng nloonk : hallë cham pēah.
knees	nloonk. <i>nyuk</i>
a knife	kin, lēkin ; balmah.
to know	hallë shee. <i>hallI shee</i>

L

to lament	hallë tang ar. tank.
lame	tittkeh.
land	pok, upock.
to land	hallë tick.
language	nifoh. <i>bamung, bamu</i>
large	bamung, bamu. <i>bamung</i>
last	lulan. <i>bamu</i>
to laugh ...	hallë mam.
lawyers	ania tunka.
to lay down	hallë hin. <i>hallI hin</i>
cause to lay down	hallë hinë.
not laid down	hinëh.
to lay eggs	hallë bēh tēpill.
to lead	hallë yuck.
a leaf	pom. <i>pyem</i>

lean (thin) nýarrah.

to lean with the head
against the wall; } hallë gbine.
to peep }

to leap hallë peng.

to learn hallë perrin.

to leave hallë hinkah.

— a leg loonk. **lunk**

legs of an animal kontch.

to lend ear, listen ... hallë lankung.

to lend hallë yayrë.

a letter raë.

lewd chundal.

lewd woman noma chundal.

— to lie down hallë hin. **hallë hin**

like as kin.

to liken hallë wool.

limes .. nlipre m'pomo.

limbs n'loonk.

limbs of animals ... kontch.

line of descendants üborr, borr.

to light a candle ... hallë mennë.

light ukehnë.

to live, dwell hallë ohëh.

little ones pomo.

— little pomo, kit, tun. **pomo, kit, tun**

little (quantity) ... tayk.

to listen hallë lankung.

to load hallë wütt.

a lock ugbukurr.

lodging	yin, umoll.
loins	béttéléh.
— long } tree ... will.	
lofty }	
— long, tall (man) ...	shull.
long since	la vie yah.
to look	hallë léhlë; hallë tun.
looking-glass	memleh.
lord	yeome.
— louse	ulah.
to love	hallë marr.
love	umar.
loved	marran.

M.

Mad .....	..	lēbang.
made		nghandy, penghe.
to make		hallë ngha, hallë pang.
to make ready.....		hallë tonghalin; hallë nickre.
to make game of a }		hallë soll.
person.		
to make a cry		hallë tang or tank.
to make ashamed ...		hallë lap.
to make palm oil.....		hallë fui.
to make known, pub- }		hallë woonë.
lish.....		
male		pokan. pō, pōk, pōkan,
— man, husband		po, pok, pokan, nopokan.
a good man		pokan a keleng. nōpōkan
white man		pootono,

young man	langbang.
poor man.....	langbang monēh. ...
rich man	langbang nanlah. ..
blind man	kehfoyno ; keh, <i>to see</i> ; foy, <i>the sky</i> ; no, <i>person</i> .
many	akpilba.
March (month) ...	Gbakroon.
to mark	hallē gbent.
a mask	n̄rong.
master	appa, kamokòh.
to mash	hallē punthēē.
a mat	bick, pilles, kohlma, werreck.
manners	fun,
May (month)	Wūfroo.
majesty	sembēh. ..
meat	viss, n̄viss.
measure	moalōa.
me	mē.
to meddle	hallē beng.
to meet	hallē bonth ; hallē burn.
to mention, speak of	hallē kū.
merchant	berikēhno.
merchandise	berikēh.
middle	tēyāin.
midwife	lagbing.
milk	m̄ mōh.
mind (heart)	gboll ngboll.
to mind, regard	hallē kulòh.
to mistake	hallē took or tūk.
a mistake	tukin.

not mistaken	tukēhu.
mire	ūsògbo.
to mix	hallè punthèè; hallè sorrèè.
to mock	hallè kaylen ; hallè soll.
monkey	kill.
monkey-apple.....	kunt.
monkey-apple tree	ukunt.
— moon	pall, lèpall. <i>pall, I pall</i>
money	feh.
morning	èsho.
to-morrow	gbang: (see day).
a morsel	péntèlèh,
a mortar	ètú'è.
mother	yah.
— mountain	èrong. <i>Irang, Irang</i>
to murder	hallè dyèè.
murder	udyèè.
a murderer	dyèèno.
my	mè.
myself.....	yangèkèn.
mine own	ahamè.
multitude	seteh.

N.

Nail	rontumah.
— nail (of finger) ...	sentung.
— name	ilil.
navel	upunk.
near	tent.
— neck	tumack.

needle	messery.
negligence	umeleng.
to neglect	hallë porren.
neighbour	nokomo.
nigh	tent.
— night	chula. <i>culu</i>
no	beh, gbërë.
none	no ò no.
— nose	min.
not	ma, chin, chain, an.
not knowing	besheleh.
not entering	loikehn.
not mistaken	tukehn.
I will not	1st, Ah kay—2d, Moa kay— 3d, Woa kay.
November	Taroc'konëh.
nothing	yin o yin.
I have nothing ...	ah bë an-din.
— number one	bull.
a nut	íbell.
to crack a nut.....	hallë chum.
a nest	trap.
.O.	
An oath	gbëeng.
an oar	lalah.
to obey	hallë lankung.
to observe	hallë gbelleng.
to obtain	hallë sotoh.
obstinacy	kanshung.

October	Tanantëah.
of	ha, hoa, ka, peh.
often	lokoh buleing, trim buleing.
old	ben.
old man	anin ah pokan ah ben.
old elephants	sëpëh sëben.
one	bull.
but one	po bull, upo bull.
onions	yabbah.
only	gbo.
oil	qui, nqui.
to open	hallë yerrë.
orange	lipreh.
sour orange	fúkàh.
to order	hallë gbusngha.
an orphan	moneli.
other	poomtay. punte
out	ko, foe.
out of doors	kq pall.
over	ko lill.
owner	ahwain.
oysters	ëvay.
our	he.
our own	abahe.

P.

A palm-tree	wah.
palm-oil	nqui nshah.
palm-nuts	ëbell ewah.
palm-wine	m kallem, mú'i.

to pass	hallë chang.
parents	benah.
to part	hallë senghin.
parable	n'buntha.
paper	kaiërë.
pardon	umar.
to pay	hallë packa.
— person	no.
pepper	gbengbëh.
— people	nin, anin.
a pestle	surung.
to peep	hallë gbine.
a piece	penteleh.
to pierce	hallë chew.
pigs	pyurr ë pomo.
pine-apples	nanas.
pity	gbongha.
poor	moneh.
portmanteau	gbamfah.
to possess	hallë bë, hallë lukoh.
potatoes	batankah.
if possible	lo boa gbo.
pot (iron)	ëtùh.
pot (earthen)	kubòh.
poverty	moneh.
powder	powba, poubulah.
to pull	hallë soorë.
publicly	gbahot.
to put (upon)	hallë bëh.
to put (away)	hallë wainë.

a place	yin.
a plate	chinchë.
plantation	hill.
a plantain	banah.
to plant	hallë rah.
to play	hallë tissung.
plum	këturr.
to plunder	hallë pulkë.
to pray	hallë ramling.
to prefer	hallë lankung.
pregnant	kuntar.
presently	kehkehtoo.
to prepare	tongalin.
priest	murray.
pride	tuss.
privily	bëlang.
to proclaim	hallë chemm, hallë gbassy.
provided (if)	lo, lon.

Q.

to quarrel	hallë poke.
quarters	umoll oh.
quickly	lemplemp.
quietness	foll.

R.

to rally	hallë mamnoo.
rain	porr, ëporr.
rainy-season	lëshall.
it rains	ëporr woa lill.

pōrr, Ipōrr

- a rat ubell.
 to reap hallë rock.
 ← red shah.
 to redeem hallë vailë.
 redemption vaile, uvaile.
 redeemer ūvailëno.
 to regard hallë kulòh.
 regarded kullòh.
 remainder of vio- }
 tuals } kuss.
 to remember hallë bēhkēh.
 to remind hallë behkeh.
 a reply, "when a
 child or a servant
 is called by his
 parents or master }
 } lontah ; *like*, Sir ! Madam ! &c.
 reply(disrespectful) oh.
 to reproach hallë tuntē.
 to rest hallë foll.
 rest foll.
 restless hinehn, gbengbah.
 respected kuloh.
 to return hallë moonēē wayling.
 to resemble hallë wool ; hallë wolnin.
 a rib hankirr.
 rice (rough in the
 husk) }
 } upehleh.
 rice, red wackah.
 rice, white inokulung.
 rice, boiled indē.

a rice store	fung.
rich	nanlah.
a ring	gbet, ugbet, gbut.
to ring (the bell) ...	hallë beng, ubelling.
ear-rings	nílong ntënnë.
not ripe	buttul.
river	shall, ushall.
road	naë, uah.
roguery	maromaruh.
— root	utunk.
a rope	ubank.
a round stool	chom.
to row	hallë yatta.
to rub the skin with }	hallë gbang.
palm-oil	
to rub it with water ; }	hallë buntëë.
to wash	
rudder.....	gbeak.
rum	rum, mo"i.
to run	hallë gburrekan.

S.

Salt	ehëll.
salt water	ũfooláng.
salt provisions.....	áviss nípooto.
salutation at meet- }	temòh: reply, mbáh.
ing	
— sand	shung.
a sail	belleh.
— to say	hallë leh. hat/I leh

- saying ngha leh.
 this is to say lehneh.
 the sea hēlēh.
 to search hallē gbelleng, hallē toon, tun.
 secretly soyē.
 to scatter hallē pulkē.
 scarce chirock.
 score toang, tone.
 scribes ania tunka ; amia ntin.
 to see hallē kē, keh, kyo.
 to seek hallē toon.
 to seize hallē gbentē.
 seizing gbentick.
 to sell hallē wungul.
 seldom chirock.
 to settle palaver, to }
 judge } hallē bet tunga.
 to send (a person) ... hallē wum.
 to send (a thing) hallē wong.
 September Shakumoh.
 serpent kirr.
 servant (maid)..... boi.
 severity gbereh.
 to sew (clothes) hallē son't.
 shame nlap.
 to shake (tremble) ... hallē yēkētta.
 to shake (hands) hallē lengka.
 a shark ubolloh.
 to sharpen hallē bungul.
 to shave hallē sennē.

— she	woa.	WO
sheep	lonkobēh.	
a shell	kim.	
to shew	hallē toonkē.	
shirt	lumòh.	
to shine	hallē kehkin.	
a ship	wom-pooto.	
shoes	rkorrkah.	
short	toon, kit.	
shoulders	pehtook.	
to shut up	hallē kanta.	
a shutter	kanta.	
side	bèllung.	
side-way	bēlang.	
silent!	yengú!	
to be silent	hallē tollin.	
to sing	hallē tun.	
sister	wantim.	
— to sit down	hallē chall.	hallI chall
sick	nēckle.	
to sin	hallē ball.	
— skin	korr.	
to skin (undress)	hallē boos.	
the sky	tukeh, foy.	
a slave	woke.	
slavery	ubank.	
— to sleep	hallē lull.	hallI. lull
to slit	hallē gbassy.	
— small	pomo.	p ^o m ^o
smell	gbuss.	

- to smell hallë toon.
 — smoke ägbim. *Igbim*
 to sneeze hallë chissung.
 the sole of the foot peng, upeng.
 sober uyillin.
 some poom.
 son traak.
 sorrow bonghá.
 a sore upill.
 a sow pyurr ë lakan.
 to sow seed hallë yoke.
 — to speak hallë fohm. *hallI fohm*
 speech nífoh, ubonnoh.
 to spin hallë chuck.
 to spit hallë too.
 a spider niantangoma.
 a spirit pomul.
 the spirit of man, }
 breath or soul . } long, woalong.
 spirits mo"i.
 to spill hallë payrë.
 to sprout hallë pookë.
 to split hallë tack.
 to spoil hallë pulkë.
 spotted togery.
 a spoon usay.
 to squeeze hallë woke.
 to stab hallë chew.
 to squeeze with the }
 hand } hallë punthë.

to steal	hallë dü'i.
to stay	hallë pëar.
to stand	hallë sem.
to stagger.....	hallë rinket.
— a star	ülüi. <i>ulüi</i>
to stir (fire)	hallë taykë.
still, without motion	soung, sung.
— a stone.....	pay. <i>pe</i>
to stoop	hallë nassum.
to stoop (an animal)...	hallë gboo, oh.
a storehouse	fung.
the stump of a tree	trick.
stunted	gbothla.
to strain	hallë gbookë.
a stranger	mëahno.
to stretch	hallë wickë, wickin.
strength	fosso.
to strike (beat).....	hallë bung; hallë sunta.
to strike with the fist	hallë g bath.
to strip	hallë boos.
to struggle	hallë gbookë.
— the sun	pall, lëpall. <i>pall, I pall</i>
to suckle	hallë kullë.
to suck	hallë tott.
to suck the teeth	halle chossun (a sign of very great insult).
sweet	teng.
sweeter	tengul.
sweetest	ngbo chang tengul.
to swear	hallë gbeeng.

to sweep	hallē bass, gbassy.
to swim	hallē pung
swiftly	lēmplemp.
sympathy..... ..	bonghā.

T.

a table	messah.
tail	ulum.
tall	shull ò shul, will.
to teach	hallē mēngē, hallē trunkēh.
to tell	hallē foh, hallē kūnan.
tiger	ugbo.
till	behleh.
to tickle	hallē choomout.
to take	hallē kul.
to take hold of	hallē yettē yetthē.
to take by force	hallē kussy.
to take up victuals ...	hallē chitng.
to tempt	hallē sway.
to testify	hallē gbasky.
time	lokoh, sokoh, trim.
the time when the sun rises	} esho.
the time when the sun sets	
time of the cock's crowing in the morning	} pēē.
time of hunger ...	
titles of the king	Bay, Yeome; of the highest

headman, *nen Gbannah* ; the
next headman, *nen Sukoh*.
Any common headman is
called *Sukono*. Other inha-
bitants are addressed, *Pah*:
as, *Pah Jack*, Mr. Jack ; *Pah*
Marruh, Mr. Marrub, &c.

titles of ladies ... *Warrah*, the queen, or the
king's head woman. *Bay*
and *Ma* ; as, *Bay Farmah*,
Lady Farmah ; *Ma Kum-*
bah, Mrs. Kumbah ; *Ma*
Yin, Miss Yin.

..... ko, ku.

a toe uwem.

the large toe uwem u pokan.

together ayin a bull.

to come together hallë moi yain.

to gather together ... hallë tunkulah.

— a tooth ëchang. *Icang*

the top of a mountain ërong ëtook.

tornado bikëh.

a tortoise (land) ... borranth.

a tortoise (sea) ... gburrukump.

to touch hallë beng.

a town turr't.

— the tongue mulling.

to tumble hallë looll, rinket.

to turn hallë pinkin.

thanks mama, mí bah.

that (conj.).....	leh, n'eh.	
that is	lalēh.	
— that, this	to wonno.	တံ့ ဝံ့နု
thee	moa.	
a thief	du'ino.	
then	tha.	
there	kull, loa,	
thereof	lan, lanah.	
these	mannah, tra.	
the same	kollung, lan.	
their	ngha.	
their own	ahangha.	
they	ngha, peh.	
thighs	latang.	
thin (lean)	nyarrah.	
to think	hallē tennin.	
thine own	ahamoa.	
thine	moa.	
thou	mun, moa.	
thought	ētehn, utern.	
thymself	munēken.	
a thing	ērīck, dērīck, dīn.	
— this	kē, to, wōnno; konno.	
the thumb	usuh u pokan.	ကျံ့, တံ့, ဝံ့နု,
to thump	hallē gbath.	ကျံ့နု
thunder	ukut.	
to threaten	hallē gbinkirr.	
to throw	hallē pong.	
the throat	kuroth.	
— three	rah.	

to trade	hallë tēēlah.
trade	ūtēēlah.
to travel	hallë gbeh.
a traveller	gbehno.
travelling	wamna.
— a tree	rum.
to tremble	hallë packil.
to trespass	hallë ball.
trowzers	nyankarah, kūfērah, nankàh.
to trouble	hallë tun.
truth, true	rong, nrong.
to try	hallë nghēll.
to twist	hallë chuck.
— two	ting, ningting.

U.

Ugliness	ēborr.
uncomfortable.....	gbengbah.
uneasy	hinehn.
under	alloh.
— to understand	hallë tu'i. hallI tni
to undress	hallë boos.
union	manneh.
to unlock	hallë yēērē.
unto	kə, ku.
unto thee.....	ku moa kull.
an umbrella	gbankang pooto.
up	atook.
an uproar	ūpunthirr.
upward	ētook, atook.

V.

Vain	sele.
a vessel	wom.
vexation, anger ...	shilling.
to be vexed	hallë shilly.
a voice	lum.
visiting	{ lēmēan; from <i>hallë meah</i> , to be a stranger, to visit.

W.

Wages	packah.
—to walk	hallë gbeh, hallë soi.
a walker, traveller	gbehno. <i>hall I gbeh, hall I</i>
to want, desire	hallë yēhma, hallë ma. <i>Sgi</i>
to warm (one's self)	hallë sankeng.
to warn	hallë chemm el.
to wash (clothes).....	hallë tok.
to wash the face	hallë tōh tēfoll.
— water	men.
salt water	nīfūlūng.
wax	yeenk.
— we	he, hin.
to be well.....	hallë weh.
welcome	shennòh.
to weep	hallë tanghelling.
weeping	utanghelling.
west	boolung.
to be wet	hallë bussle.
what?	yeh, ngho?
when?	upah loa?

where ?	ngheh, ngho, loa.
which, who	{ halòh, ngheh, ngho, ngha, konno wonno.
whosoever	wonno, konno.
a whore	noma chundal.
to whisper	hallë folafola.
to whistle	hallë hong.
to whiten	hallë linteh.
— white	linteh, dinteh. <i>linteh, dinteh</i>
whiteman	pootono.
— wife	la, lak, lakan, noma. <i>n3ma</i>
wilderness	gbonkeh.
wind	heng.
wine	mo'i.
wisdom	cherry.
a witch	seryno.
with	dere, bim ngha.
to wither	hallë sambo.
woman: <i>see</i> female, wife.	
a witness	tamaseryno.
word	lum.
a worm	shut.
a wonder	ëlack.
to work	hallë ngha m'pant.
work	m'pant.
to write	hallë gball.
wood	utock.
wood, bushes, wil- derness	{ to, tofoi.
a wooden bowl ...	karoo.

Y.

Yams	ëdë.
a year	nen.
yellow	shaw.
yes	ah, ayain ayain.
yesterday	chàh, chenchàh.
yonder	kut tokol.
—you	nghang, no. nghangin ^g
your	no.
your own.....	ahano.
yourselves	nghangakin.
a young man	langbang.

THE END.

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